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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 214 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

IS THIS RESTORATION OF R. T. C. PLAN?

GANDHI-GOVT. CORRESPONDENCE

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Adjournment Motion On Award Talked Out

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

During interpellations in the Assembly to-day, there was a volley of questions on the subject of correspondence between the Government and Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Haig, replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, said that there had been no correspondence between the Government of India and Gandhiji.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked whether Gandhiji was allowed to correspond. Mr. Haig said that Gandhiji could always address a communication to the Government or to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai enquired whether Mahatma Gandhi was kept informed of the situation in the country.

Mr. Haig replied that a selection of Indian papers was supplied to him in jail.

ROLL OF WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS

The Home Member informed Mr. G. P. Sinha that the number of women convicted, though not necessarily sentenced to imprisonment, in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, up to the end of July, 1932, was 2,711. The number of women in jail on the 31st July, 1932, the latest date for which figures were available, was 1,020.—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

The Adjournment Motion of Sirdar Sant Singh was talked out after a two hours debate. The attempt of 23 Nationalists to have a closure of the debate was defeated by the Government and other parties combined.—A.P.

The autumn session of the Legislative Assembly opened to-day with a large attendence and the galleries were crowded when the Viceroy arrived to deliver his inaugural address.

The lobbies were busy, before the opening of the session, discussing the issues raised by two motions for adjournment.

There was a private conference of party leaders in the President's room to discuss the motion.

There was general agreement among the non-officials that by far the best method would be to hear the Viceroy and if necessary then urge the Government to allow a day for the discussion of the communal award, so that the adjournment motion of Sardar Sant Singh need not be taken up. Failing this arrangement, the motion would be moved.

The second adjournment motion was given notice of by Mr. B. Das, Chief Whip, of the National Party, about the capitation tribunal.

The Countess of Willingdon and a number of Round Table delegates were among the distinguished visitors present to hear the Viceroy's speech.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

When the Legislative Assembly met to conduct ordinary business with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the Chair, about two dozen new members, led by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, leader of the House, were sworn in amidst cheers.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar moved a resolution expressing condolence with relatives of three members of the Legislative Assembly who had died since the last session. He said that Mr. R. S. Bajpai it was well-known had a genius for making friendships and was generous and hospitable to a fault.

The Home Member and various party leaders associated themselves with the remarks of the Leader of the House and the Chair, after endorsing the sentiments expressed by the members, undertook to convey a message of condolence to relatives of the deceased members.

Among the new bills introduced is one by Sir Frank Noyce amending the Trades Disputes Act, giving effect to the Whitley Report regarding confidential information and its disclosure.

The House then rose till four p.m., to hold the debate on the adjournment motion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Sardar Sant Singh moved the adjournment motion to discuss the Communal decision.

He said the Communal decision had roused the greatest opposition in the Punjab, and generally in the whole of Hindu India. Government, he held, had blundered from the very start, as they had nominated to the R.T.C. men who did not represent the people of India and who belonged to the most reactionary organisations. (Cheers from Nationalist Benches).

The Muslim community played into the hands of the Tories led by Sir Samual Hoare, but even though Sir Fazli Hussain, Chaudhry Zafarulla and Captain Sikandar Hayat had wanted only one seat over all other communities combined and the socalled Minority Pact of London had increased that Demand to 51 percent, the communal decision gave 52 per cent to the Muslims. This was opposed to the Simon Report and to the Punjab Government's proposals. The Sikhs had a special grievance, because the Punjab was the home of Sikh religion and culture, and they were one of major taxpayers of the province.

SIKHS BLAMED

Mian Shah Nawaz said that the Round Table negotiations failed for the allocation of one seat. Sikhs were solely responsible for that failure (hear hear). He added "here is no measure of doubt that the Prime Minister has made an honest attempt to a-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Viceroy Unfolds Scheme Of "Baby" Conference

NEW MEN TO HAVE OLD STATUS BUT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE GOVERNMENT'S

Fresh Legislation Against Satyagrahis And Terrorists

Addressing the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Viceroy gave an elaborate account of his stewardship, detailing political and other developments right from the Congress participation in the R.T.C. down to Hoare's back-sliding. In his apologia for Ordinances, he blamed the Congress for revolutionary activities in the United Provinces and the Frontier, and said that the Government's action to counter these aggressive and dangerous movements was retaliated by the Congress with the renewal of Civil Disobedience.

"The Congress is an extensive organisation, which commands even outside its own ranks a certain degree of sympathy among many of the educated classes. It is pledged to Civil Disobedience and is doing what it can to maintain the struggle."

This is the preface for the Viceroy's announcement that, the general law will be reinforced by the inclusion of a number of the provisions of the new Consolidated Ordinance, as an insurance against the revival of Civil Disobedience. Full discretion is to be given to Provincial Governments to arm themselves with similar legislation. The Government also propose to introduce a new Bill to complement the Bengal Terrorists' Legislation.

The concluding portion of the Viceroy's speech is mainly devoted to the future constitutional progress and the restoration of the Round Table Conference plan. The following are salient points of the new "Baby" Conference Scheme:—

Government propose to invite a small body of representatives of the States and British India to meet them in London about the middle of November.

While the status of Indian representatives will be the same as that of the old delegates, the procedure will be less formal and more expeditious.

Discussion will be on fixed agenda with a view to agreement upon as large a number of points as possible.

The Government will subsequently present for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee and of Parliament their specific recommendations, including the points which have been agreed to and will, of course, support them.

The Round Table status of "hospitable equality" has been restored. But is the "Baby" Conference the exact substitute of the R.T.C. plan for "agreed solutions"?

VICEROY'S SPEECH

The following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech.

Gentlemen: It is my privilege to extend once again a welcome to hon. members who are about to enter upon the labours of another Simla session. Many questions of importance will come before you and I trust that the results of your deliberations may prosper the best interests of India and the Empire.

GOAL OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

I think I can truly say that since I arrived in this country some eighteen months ago to take over my important duties and responsibilities, we have passed through a period of almost unexempted difficulty, both from an economic and administrative point of view, but at the same time in close co-operation with his Majesty's Government we have been constantly working and moving steadily forward towards the goal of responsible Government. To-day it is my duty as the head of the Government of India to give honourable members an account of our stewardship during the past few months and also some words of cautious encouragement and hope with regard to the outlook for the future.

PEACEFUL FRONTIER

Relations with the foreign states situated on the frontiers of India continue to be of a cordial character and I am glad to be able to inform you that the situation on the north-west has also caused my Government very little anxiety.

SUGAR RESEARCH

The Hon'ble Members will remember that as a result of the recommendations of the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research and of the Tariff Board's enquiry that followed, the Sugar Industry Protection Act was passed in April last. The impetus which this protection has given to the industry may gauged from the fact that about 24 sugar factories have been or are about to be set up in Northern Indian in the current year and more are expected to follow. There is considerable scope for the expansion and development of the sugar industry in this country, both on the agricultural and the manufacturing side.

HAJ BILLS

During the last Delhi session my Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly three Bills relating to the Haj which are based on the recommendations of the Haj Enquiry Committee.

The Bills came before Select Committees in May and June. The Select Committees report on the second bill will. I hope, be presented to the House this session. The other bills evoked some public criticisms which have necessitated further enquiry. Until those investigations are complete and the Select Committees have reported, the Bills must, for the present, remain in suspence.

IMPROVED CREDIT

Hon'ble members will remember that when we last met, there were already signs that India's credit was improving. I am glad to say that since then the improvement has been much more marked. Since April we have floated three loans, one in sterling and two in rupees. Of the total amount of 58 crores, the last of which, as you are aware, was over-subscribed in about four hours, though it gave a return of only 5½ per cent. as compared with 6½ per cent. for the loan issued about this time last year.

FLOATING DEBT REDUCED

We have also been able to reduce our floating debt in the form of treasury bills from eighty four and a half crores at the end of August, 1931, to twenty four and a half crores at the end of this August, and to reduce the price we pay for our accommodation from about seven and a half per cent. to about three and a half per cent. The rise in the price of our sterling securities has been even more remarkable. Our three and a half per cent. India stock which is our standard loan, has appreciated by practically 50 per cent. in the last twelve months.

It is, of course, much too early to prophesy how the budget will turn out, but it is clear that we cannot contemplate any relaxation of that stern policy of rigorous economy in public expen-

(Continued on page 8.)

Are You Doing Your Bit For Swadeshi?

It is a pretty big bit you have to do. But you can do it, if you try.

Everything you buy must be Swadeshi—your clothes; your food, your household goods, your children's toys, your cigarettes. Don't buy anything but Swadeshi.

Every time you meet a friend say something to him or her of the need for buying and using always Swadeshi goods.

Are you doing all you can to help make the Swadeshi Festival a success?

TO-DAY IS "BUY INDIAN DAY".

Khaddar will be hawked and Swadeshi stamps will be sold.

Buy a few yards of Khaddar and a few Swadeshi stamps and you will have done something to bring nearer the day of India's economic freedom.

But don't do it only to-day, KEEP ON DOING IT!

MISS ENGLAND'S ILL-LUCK

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Detroid:—Quarter million holiday makers saw American Garwood retain Harmsworth Trophy on Lake St. Clair to-day. It was his easiest victory bectuse after the splendid start Starboard engine of Kaye Don's "Miss England" failed during the first mile. Disaster followed disaster. During the second lap the remaining engine failed and "Miss England" was towed to the shore while Garwood drove "Miss America Tenth" over the course and thus won the trophy for the seventh time at the cost of two-hundred thousand sterling.

Garwood's average speed for 35 miles was 69.03 miles per hour while Kaye Don's for only completed lap was 58.798 miles per hour. Kaye Don was bitterly disappointed at to-day's anti-climax but hoped to return next year to make another attempt to gain the prize which has so long eluded him.—Reuter.

BUY SWADESHI AND SAVE MILLIONS FROM HUNGER

Mrs. Kamala Nehru Opens Swadeshi Museum

BOMBAY'S LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Buy Swadeshi and save millions of your countrymen from hunger and starvation." This was the message Mrs Kamala Nehru gave to the citizens of Bombay, while inaugurating the Swadeshi Festival by declaring open a Swadeshi Museum at the Vanita Vishram Hall on Monday evening.

The Festival is organised by the local Swadeshi League and will last for nine days. The Museum, at the Vanita Vishram Hall, is in charge of women and students. It is an artistic display of Swadeshi articles of daily use. A large number of people visited the Museum on the first day and it is expected to be very popular.

LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, in requesting Mrs. Kamala Nehru to declare the Museum open, said that the need for a proper and artistic display of Swadeshi articles was felt for a long time. This work was undertaken by women and students and he hoped that with their help it would prove a success. The organisers selected Mrs Kamala Nehru to perform the ceremony because the family of Nehrus' was well known for its appreciation of art.

Mrs Kamala Nehru thanked the organisers for the honour they did her by inviting her to inaugurate the Swadeshi festival which was perhaps the first of its kind in India. She appealed to the audience to buy Swadeshi only. She said "You may buy swadeshi articles but so far as your need of clothing is concerned, you must buy pure Khaddar as this is the one thing that will give food to millions of our farmers and peasants who are falling a prey to hunger and starvation. I hope this festival will go a long way in bringing about that realisation."

HAUL OF RED SHIRTS

Nagpada Police Search Three Offices In Byculla

—:o:—

The Nagpada Police last night raided three offices in Tyebji Building, Moreland Road. These offices are occupied by the Majlis Ahrar, Bombay, the "Daily Hilal" and the "Ahrar weekly" respectively.

An exhaustive search of the premises was carried out, starting at 8-35 and ending at 11-45 p. m.

A duplicating machine, 200 Red Shirts, a similar number of red caps and a boxful of manuscripts were seized and removed to the Nagpada Police Station.

Two men, whose names were not disclosed were detained for further enquiries.

JAPAN THREATENS TO RETALIATE

OSAKA, September 5.

The cotton trade is very indignant over the Indian discriminatory prohibitive tariff against the Japanese cotton goods. Three cotton organisations, including the Spinners' Association, have made a statement that, should India's attitude not be rectified, Japan would be forced to take certain steps.

The organisations express the opinion that of Saturday's Home price of one Yen 45 Sen per piece of dhoti, 87 Sen were accounted for by the raw material which was wholly imported, and the remaining 58 manufacturing cost of dhoti, and c.i.f. Bombay was quoted one Yen, 50 Sen. Its new duty was 75 Sen, which corresponded to 129 per cent of the manufacturing cost.—Reuter.

ENGLAND DECLARES AT 282 FOR 5

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The match between All-India Cricketers and England XI began to-day at Folkestone in glorious weather. England batting first declared at 282 for 5. At the close of the play, the Indians had scored 100 for three.—Reuter.

To-morrow being Parsi New Year's Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will be, therefore, no issue of the paper on Thursday morning.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH T. U. CONGRESS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Newcastle.—In his presidential address at Trade Union Congress Bromley, the leader of the Railway Enginemen's Trade Union declared that Congress could not stand aside from Lancashire Cotton Strike because exploiting by financiers had improverished cotton industry and operatives had rightly refused starvation level wages.

He hoped that Congress would emphatically declare that Trade Union policy for raising wages and shortening hours was the only sound and effective policy for dealing with the economic crisis.

The National Government, he added, had prosecuted a reactionary policy in every department of public life. He considered that any success achieved at Ottawa could only be temporary.

He opposed discrimination against Russia as "friendly power with whom we have so much sympathy."

Six hundred delegates are attending Congress representing three million Trade Unionists.

Four leaders of Cotton Trade Unions conferred with General Council which will not intervene in dispute apart from its declaration giving unqualified support and appealing for financial aid.—Reuter.

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7928

ACCA UNIVERSITY—Wanted temporary READER in onomics for the period from 8th November, 1932, or any sequent date on which the ected candidate is able to join, the 31st October, 1934, on a ary ranging between Rs. 400 d Rs. 600 per mensem accord- g to qualifications, provided at if the Reader is asked to act the Head of the Department, additional allowance of Rs. 100 r mensem will be given. Nine ies of application and of all timonials must reach the GISTRAR not later than 24th tember, 1932. Particulars of e appointment will be supplied request.

5469

Trade Announcement

HE DIRECTORS of the COUN- TRY INSURANCE CO., D., (CALCUTTA), shall be ased to receive and entertain oposals from experienced and pable hands or firms for open- a Branch Office of the above mpany at Bombay, to push d control the business in mbay Presidency including Gu- at, Sind, C. P. and Hyderabad ccar. The selected candidate ill also hold charge of Fire Motor departments, and se- such business in the above a. Starting salary shall be 300 to be confirmed at Rs. after three months with le of 350—25—750. To safe- ard the Company's interest In- tment of Rs. 10,000 in cash the Company, shall be neces- y on joining. Please apply not er than the 15th September, 2, to M/s. MENUR & CO., phen House, Dalhousie Sq., lcutta.

B7922

Houses & Flats To Let.

PUCCA BUILT DAMP PROOF GODOWNS near Central Station are TO LET to Store, Cloth Bales, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 1732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C R 7913

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS of 2 rooms with kitchen and bath-room and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent:—MR. A. F. DE SA.

C R 7927

Matrimonial.

WANTED — GOOD-LOOKING GIRL of any sect for young Muslim well-placed in life. Reply Box No. 1740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R 7933

WANTED

PARTNERSHIP—Gentleman wishes to be PARTNER in weekly or monthly Magazine, published in English or Gujarati on any subject (preferably Occult, Science and Philosophy). Please apply Box No. 1738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R 7929

Educational

THIRD SESSION CANDIDATES for Training under 21 years for Telegraph Station Master Stenotypist Courses, Monthly allowance, upto Rs. 15/-. Uniform Passage free Service Compulsory Apply with one Re. for prescribed application form to SUPERINTENDENT CENTRAL TELE. & RLY. Duties College, Delhi.

E 5436

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GENUINE GRAFTS and PLANTS. All Varieties Mango Grafts fruitable next year. Lichi, other fruit Plants ready. Catalogue free. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, No. 5, Darbhanga.

F R 7895

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EARN DAILY Rs. 15 without risk by investment Rs. 30. COMMERCIAL AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST. Rehman Building, 2nd Floor, 24, Churchgate Street.

P R 7934

HOW TO EARN Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per week, we have pleasure to inform that our Rs. 10 scheme came 5 days correct and our special 1 figure 2 days correct in week many clients earned and advice you not to miss this opportunity. To-day's dead certainty forecast. Rs. 10 only. COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, 100-104, Medows Street.

P R 7932

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

RECONDITIONED SECOND-HAND LOOMS for sale from 40" to 120". Apply Box No. 1733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R 7919

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (KHORDAD SAL) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND.

Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).

Bombay, 1st September, 1932.

5456

Legal Notices.

TRADE MARK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. AMIN & COMPANY, Manufacturers whose address is c/o Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajan & Company, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, British India, are the Owners and Sole Proprietors of the following Trade Mark:—

AMIN'S VITAL PEARLS

The said Trade Mark is used in respect of the description of goods following, that is to say:—A Medicinal preparation.

Any imitation or fraudulent use of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to Law.

DEPENNING & DEPENNING, Patent & Trade Mark Agents 10, Government Place, East, Calcutta.

5475.

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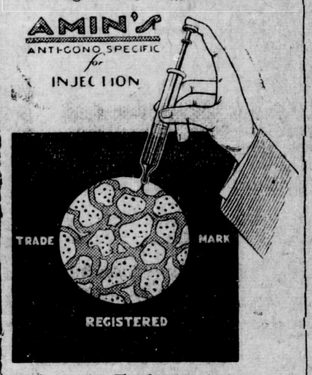

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Any imitation or fraudulent use of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to Law.

DEPENNING & DEPENNING, Patent & Trade Mark Agents, 10, Government Place, East, Calcutta.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. AMIN & COMPANY, Manufacturers whose address is c/o Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajan & Company, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, British India, are the Owners and Sole Proprietors of the following Trade Mark:—

AMIN'S RAJESWARI PILLS

The said Trade Mark is used in respect of the description of goods following, that is to say:—A Medicinal preparation.

Any imitation or fraudulent use of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to Law.

DEPENNING & DEPENNING, Patent & Trade Mark Agents, 10, Government Place, East, Calcutta.

5473.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DADIBA HORMUSJI BOATWALLA, of Vile-Parle, hath agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle in Town Planning Scheme No. 6 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 2318 square yards or thereabouts (made up of 1133 square yards out of Final Plot Number 80, 660 square yards of Final Plot Number 82, and 525 square yards out of Final Plot Number 33 of the said Scheme) together with all the structures, privies, wells and servants' quarters, etc.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 5th day of September 1932.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B. Advocate, High Court.

5468

Legal Notices.

SUIT NO. 1739 of 1930.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William In Bengal

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BHAGATRAM SHEOPROTAP Versus M. C. SETHIA & CO.

To

Messrs. M. C. SETHIA & Co., The defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm have instituted a suit in this Court against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 9,387-0-0 due by you to the plaintiff firm in respect of dealings in Hessian you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1932.

KHAITAN & CO., Attorneys.

N. GHATAK, Master.

5467

COMMERCIAL CAUSE. Suit No. 1714 of 1930.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William In Bengal

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BHAGATRAM SHEOPRATAP. Vs. JAYANTILAL AMRITLAL MODI

To

Messrs. JAYANTILAL AMRITLAL MODI.

The Defendant firm above named.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm have instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 11,387/14/- due by you to the plaintiff firm in respect of dealings in Gunny Bags with interest and costs. you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiffs. claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1932.

KHAITAN & CO., Attorneys.

N. GHATAK, Masters.

5466

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE of Radio Sets, Condensors, Coil-holders, and Radio components spare parts, abt. 5 Grs. white blanco, (1) Saurer motor lorry 3½ tons in working order, 7 cases glass, crockeryware, etc. Furniture, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Bruce Street, Fort.

By order of the officers concerned. On view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

Under instruction from the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. H. M. Chowna, Mill Store Supplier of Apollo Street, Fort. Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will, on FRIDAY, the 9th September 1932 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder at 6-12, Bruce Street, Fort. 1 Lot about 45 doz. roller skins of different colours and quality. On view. Condition of Sale:—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MISTRY & CO.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
x Iyo Maru	5962	29 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@17 Oct.
* Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	12 Sept.	29 Sept.
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REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE.

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First ...	35	50
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REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	26th Aug.	10th Sept.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	20th ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun ,,	8th Oct.	25th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.

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THE EXCELSIOR

HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MARLENE DIETRICH IN "SHANGHAI EXPRESS"

A PARAMOUNT SUPER PRODUCTION.

Directed by:—

JOSEPH VON STERNBERG with CLIVE BROOK.

AND A PERFECT CAST

Also:—Sir PHIROZ SETHNA speaks to you on the screen, on the present political situation.

Free List Entirely Suspended!!!

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A Musical Comedy Romance.

"GOOD-NIGHT VIENNA"

Starring:—

JACK BUCHANAN ANNA NEAGLE.

THE EMPRESS

DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME.

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

CHARLEY'S AUNT

WEDNESDAY, 7th September.

GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY

THURSDAY, 8th September:

"RIO RITA"

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 3RD AND 2ND KAMATIPURA LANES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Guardian of the properties of the minor Papibai, daughter of Koneri Narsu Vanjari and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 4th July, 1932, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties in two lots on the respective premises on the day and time as under:—

Lot No. 1.—3rd Kamatipura Lane Property. Sale on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land, admeasuring about 80-3|9th sq. yds, together with a dwelling house thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street bearing Collector's Old No. 3624, New No. 10355, New Survey No. 5956 and Cadastral Survey No. 906 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1259 and Street Nos. 36 and 38.

Lot No. 2.—2nd Kamatipura Lane Property. Sale on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1932, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land admeasuring about 77-6|9th sq. yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3505, 3506, New No. 10261-10262, Old Survey No. 3086, New Survey No. 5863 and Cadastral Survey No. 940 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No 1112 and Street No. 67 and 69.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Attorneys for the Receiver, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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INCREASE IN COTTON DUTIES

Imports Of Dutch Textiles Cease In India

FEAR OF CLOSING FACTORIES

LONDON, September 5.

Amsterdam.—In view of the increase of duties in British India, the imports of Dutch textile goods have been almost impossible. It is feared that Japan will increase dumping in the Dutch Indies market. Many Dutch cotton-spinners have asked Government to render help. Otherwise they state they will be obliged to close their factories.—Reuter's Special.

INCREASED CUSTOMS DUTY ON TULLES

Indian Market Closed To French Manufacturers

LONDON, September 5.

Lille.—An increase in the Indian customs duty on non-British tulles has resulted in closing the Indian market to French manufacturers who have approached the Minister of Commerce to see what steps can be taken in that connection.—Reuter's Special.

RIO DE JANERIO TO EUROPE

BERLIN, September 4.

Rio de Janeiro will be brought to within four days of Europe when, beginning with the voyage of August 12, Graf Zeppelin extends her route to that capital, after brief halt at Pernambuco.—Reuter.

GOLD MIRAGE OF THE DESERT

Tragic End Of English Prospectors

CAIRO, September 4.

A story of failure of gold prospecting is believed to lie behind the mysterious deaths of two Englishmen, who have been identified as Duffill and Hess.

They had been prospecting for some years in the neighbourhood of Attallah, once a rich gold mine in the Red Sea hills.

Duffill had been in poor health recently and it is surmised that the terrific heat of the region overcame him. Hess buried him in the sand. But the desolation of the desert together with grief, at the death of his companion, led Hess to commit suicide.—Reuter.

DEATH FROM ARSENIC POISONING

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the coroner's jury this morning regarding the death of Prabhakar Vishnu Kulkarni (24), who was found dead at his residence on August 22. It will be remembered he wanted to marry a Parsi girl,

Narendranath Ganguli, a friend of the deceased, stated that on August 4, a Parsi girl, Miss Ala Framrose Abadan, came to reside with Kulkarni. On August 22, witness' went to the flat and tapped at the door but there was no response. He peeped through a ventilator and found the deceased lying on the ground. He reported the matter to the police, who forced open the doors and removed the body to the morgue.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to arsenic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict as above.

MODEL MILL LOCK-OUT

Workers' Deputation To Wait On Managing Director

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

The Model Mill lockout still continues, about 3,000 workmen remaining idle.

A meeting of local shareholders was held last night to consider the situation. Mr. A. V. Vazalwar, Advocate, presiding. Mr. Shereker, Vice President of the Textile Union explained the circumstances leading to workers resort to satyagraha inside the Mill and also suggested a meeting to adopt a resolution requesting the management to open the mill and to appoint a committee to enquire into the conduct of the defaulters.

Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti, advocate, considered it improper to pass a resolution without hearing the views of the management. Finally the meeting agreed that a deputation of five members should wait on Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, the Managing Director this evening.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Economic Fetters For India

Implications Of Imperial Preference

More British Domination

PROF. VAKIL'S BALANCE SHEET OF OTTAWA AGREEMENT

The following is the second lecture on "The Ottawa Trade Agreement Between India and England by Prof. C. S. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, delivered on the 3rd instant:—

We shall now consider the Ottawa Agreement from the Indian point of view. In this connection we shall have to bear in mind two aspects:—(1) The amount of additional trade which India is likely to get in the Britisn market; and (2) the effects of the non-acceptance of the agreement by India. It is necessary to study this latter aspect, because a good deal has been made out of it. The position is that the U. K. has imposed this year a general duty of 10 p. c. on all imports with the exception of certain essential foodstuffs and raw materials. Indian and Dominion products have been free from the operation of this duty pending the ratification of the Ottawa Agreement. On the side of the U. K. the exemption to Indian products will continue if the agreement is accepted by India. If not, the U. K. will impose the 10 p. c. duty on Indian products. It has been apprehended that our trade will, under such a contingency, shrink, and our loss on that account will be so great, that it is worth our while to agree to give the required preference to British goods, in India. We shal therefore, study in detail the amount of additional trade available to us by the acceptance of the agreement, and also the amount of loss of trade that we may incur by the non-acceptance of the agreement. This will enable us to weigh the balance of advantages on the whole in their true perspective.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES

The total number of commodities on which India is to receive preference in the British market is 28. In order to estimate the gain or the loss of trade under either contingency just mentioned, I shall divide these articles into four groups:—(1) Articles in which India is the chief supplier to the U. K. This is the most important group containing 10 articles. (2) The second group contains j 5articles in which the British Dominions compette with India in the British market. (3) The third group relates to 10 articles in which for one reason or another the expansion of our export trade to the U. K. cannot be large. (4) The fourth group contains three articles, which are going to receive special treatment.

In order to estimate the additional trade that India may hope to get in these articles, I nave first taken the total import into the U. K. in each case. Deducting the existing import from India, we get the amount supplied by other countries. In order to find whether India can supply the whole or part of this quantity, I nave taken the total export of the same commodity from India. Deducting the existing export from India to the U. K. we get the figure of export to other countries. This indicates our capacity to supply the British demand, on the assumption that our production and exportable surplus remain the same. Having got the figure for the additional market in the U. K. and the figure of our capacity to meet the same, we have the basic data to estimate the amount of new trade with U. K. that we may have, with due reference to the peculiarities of each article. In making this calculation, I have taken the figures for the year 1927 for the U. K.; recent details are not available in our Library; the figures are, however, representative on the whole; it must be said that in the light of the latest figures which I hope to get soon, this estimate will need revision; but the general tendency will be the same. For India, the figures for 1930-31 have been used.

GOODS SUPPLIED TO U. K.

The articles in the first group or those in which India is the chief supplier are:—(1) Coir manufactures; (2) Jute manufactures; (3) Tanned hides and skins; (4) Groundnut and linseed cake; (5) Decorticated groundnuts; (6) Tea; (7) Castorseed; (8) Teakwood; (9) Goat-skins and (10) Sandalwood oil. The additional market available to India in the U. K. in these articles is 8 crores. In view of the strong position that we already hold in these articles, let us assume that the whole of this extra market will be ours, that is, we shall displace the other suppliers to the U. K. to the fullest extent of her requirements. This is an overestimate; for example, in the most important article in this group namely, tea, the same preference will be available to Ceylon.

In case of non-acceptance of the agreement by India, the position in regard to these articles will determine the position on the whole. The total amount of our exports of these articles was 78.5 crores in 1930-31, of which 296 crores were sent to the U. K. In the first place, this shows that we have large buyers of these articles outside the U. K. who, in the aggregate, took more than one and a half times as much as the U. K. In view of this, some loss of our trade in the U. K. in these articles will not be felt; it will be made good by gain elsewhere. The question therefore is to ascertain the amount of the probable loss of trade by us if the U. K. imposes a 10 p.c. duty on these products. The two most important articles in this list are jute manufactures and tea; we exported 32 crores of the former and 23.5 crores of the latter or a total of 55.5 out of 78.5 crores of this group. The U. K takes only a small quantity of our jute manufactures, about 2 crores. But she takes most of our tea, nearly 20 crores. If the U. K imposes a 10 p.c. duty on our tea, the first sufferer will be the British consumer. India is the chief supplier of tea to the U. K. Ceylon comes next in importance. Java also sends some tea to the U. K. The capacity of Ceylon and Java to supply the British market is not much greater than now. If they succeed in displacing some Indian tea out of the British market, the chief sufferer will be the British tea planter in India. In view of this, my conclusion is that the U. K. is not likely to impose a duty of 10 p.c. on Indian tea, and that if she does we are not likely to lose much; the shrinkage in trade will be very little, if any.

RAW MATERIALS.

The other important articles in this group are chiefly raw materials for British industry, e.g., tanned hides and skins, goat skins and so on. Even if a duty is imposed on these articles, which is not likely, the trade will not suffer much partly because our position in them is strong, and partly because British industries are likely to require them. Allowing for all circumstances, we may safely say that not more than 10 p.c. of our total trade in this group or about 3 crores is likely to shrink by the proposed duty in case of non-acceptance of the agreement by us.

The second group of articles contains (1) Coffee; (2) Spices; (3) Pig-lead; (4) Barley, beans, pulses, etc.; and (5) Tobacco. In the case of these articles, the margin of additional trade in the U. K. is large, but our capacity is limited and the Dominions are also supplying these articles to the U. K. Our total exports of these articles in 1930-31 was 7.7 crores out of which we sent 3 crores to the U. K. In view of our limited capacity on the one hand, and in view of the fact that the same preference will be available to the Dominions on the other, it is not likely that we shall be able to obtain more than 1/4 of the additional market in these articles, which amounts to about 112 lakhs. In case of non-acceptance of the agreement we may err on the safe side by assuming that our trade in this group will shrink by one-fourth.

The third group contains the following:—(1) Cotton yarn; (2) Cotton piecegoods; (3) Carpets and rugs; (4) non-essential vegetable oils; (5) certain oilseed cakes; (6) Rice; (7) Bran and pollards; (8) magnosite; (9) granite and magnesium chloride and (10) asbestos. In the case of the last three articles, we find no exports from India, and one does not know why they have been included in the list. Again, cotton yarn and piecegoods from India have no market of any importance in the U. K. and are not likely to have any. Only small quantities of the other articles are taken by the U. K. the total for the group being 245 lakhs out of our total export of 34.5 crores in these articles. I assume an increase of 50 lakhs in our trade in this group if we get the preference; in case of non-acceptance of the agreement, I assume a loss of one-fourth of this trade.

THREE SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The fourth group consists of three articles which are to receive special treatment. They are Linseed, Pig-iron and Cotton. In the case of Linseed which is at present free from duty, it is proposed that the U. K. will levy a duty of 10 p. c. and that Indian Linseed will get preference. The U. K. is importing 5.6 m. £ of Linseed of which about 1 m. £ worth goes from India. We exported 5.4 crores of linseed in 1930-31, of which 1.2 crores went to the U. K. the rest was taken mainly by France and Australia The chief supplier of Linseed to the U. K. is the Argentine Republic which sends about 4 m. £ Large amounts of British capital have been invested in the Argentine Republic, and already the Republic has sought for a separate trade agreement with the U. K. We may estimate that with the proposed arrangement, another crore worth of linseed from India may go to the U. K. instead of to some other countries.

In the case of pig-iron, we exported 170 lakhs in 1930-31, of which Japan and the U. S. A. took large quantities; the U. K. having taken 38 lakhs. The terms on which this article may be ad-

(Continued on page 9.)

HERE ARE SOME BARGAINS

which you ought certainly to consider on your next shopping expedition.

YOU must not fail to look in at an EDSU shop this month; we have in stock more interesting materials than ever before, and of course all have the EDSU lowness of price which you know so well.

Remember that anything for you or your home can be had from EDSU.

CRETONNES

These are the wonderful new EDSU cretonnes that everyone is talking about. They are actually about half the price of English ones—they cost only Rs. 1/9 a yard!

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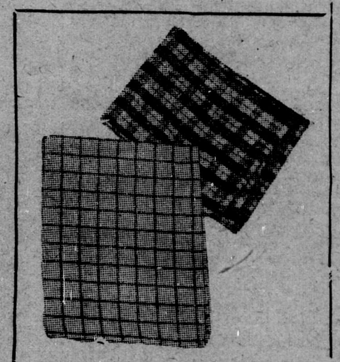
WHEN you buy cloth for the house, you must not forget the humbler items such as dusters.

These EDSU dusters are excellent value, and cost merely As. 1/9 each.



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PALMY DAYS

WITH

EDDIE CANTOR

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION

Supplementary Agenda

Supplementary Provisional agenda for the Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 19th September at 2 p.m.

GOVERNment BILLS

(1) Bill No. XV of 1932 (A Bill to provide for the better regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay)—First Reading.

(2) Bill No. XVI of 1932 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932)—First Reading.

(3) Bill No. XVII of 1932 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929)—Frst Reading.

Government intend to take the first, second and third readings of these Bills at this Sessions.)

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

(1) A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act, 1886—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C

(2) A Bill further to amend the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr S S Tolani, M.L.C.

DISCUSSIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

RESOLUTIONS BY KHAN BAHADUR M A KHUHRO, M.L.C

1 "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to scrutinize the proposals recently made by the Commissioner in Sind and sanctioned by Government, enhancing land revenue rates within the Barrage Zone; and to request modifications in them, if found necessary, before the next land assessment is recovered:—

1 The Hon. the Revenue Member, 2. The Hon. The Revenue Secretary, 3 H Dow, Esq I.C.S 4 Sir S N Bhutto, 5 Rao Bahadur Chitale, 6 Mr. B S Kamat, 7 Mr. Navle, 8 Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, 9 Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, 10 Mr Miran Mahomed Shah, 11 Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, 12 Mr S S Tolani 13 Khan Bahadur M A Khuhro

2. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials, with a clear majority of the latter, should be appointed forth with to visit the area commanded by the Barrage canals, to investigate fully the causes for the total or partial failure of certain canals in supplying adequate water to the fields settled thereon, and to make recommendations to remedy those defects before the next budget sessions."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. SYED MUNAWAR, M.L.C

1 "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to adopt the Report of the Bombay City Mussalman Wakfs Enquiry Committee published in June 1931 and to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee."

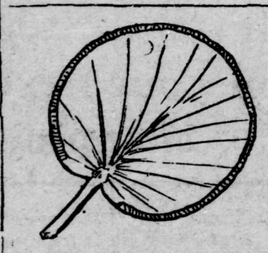
2. "This Council recommends to Government to take early steps to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour as do not involve Government into any expenditure regarding (1) improvement of humidification in factories, (2) abatement of dust nuisance in factories, (3) settlement of industrial disputes and (4) penalty for loitering about industrial establishments for recovery of debts."

On a charge of manufacturing counterfeit coins Ganga Ram, a resident of Lahore, was sentenced by Thakur Vikram Singh, Magistrate, to six years' rigorous imprisonment. During a police raid on July 11 last counterfeit coins in the shape of 2-anna pieces and several moulds and other instruments of manufacturing them were recovered from his house near Naulakha, Lahore

PALMY DAYS
WITH
EDDIE CANTOR

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



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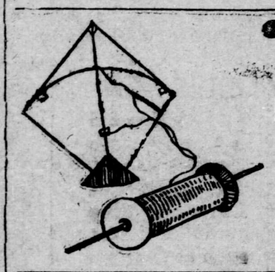

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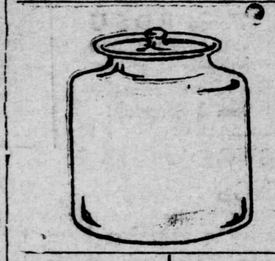

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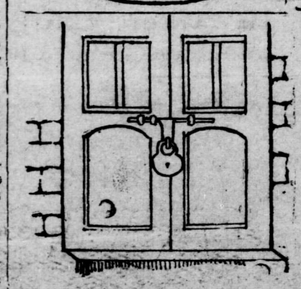

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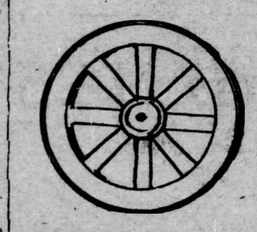

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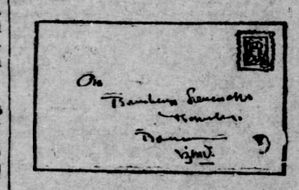

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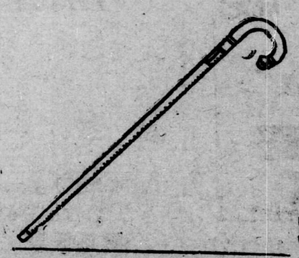

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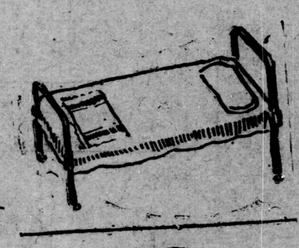

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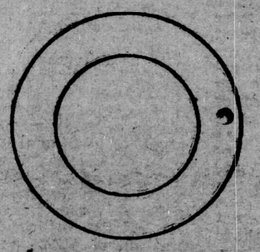

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.**
3. **After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.**

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. **Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.**
6. **No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.**
7. **All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.**
8. **In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.**
9. **Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.**
10. **No competitor may win more than ONE prize.**
11. **No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.**
12. **This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."**

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Sud 6, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 4, 1251
Parsi—Gatha 5, 1301
Sunrise—6h 25m
Sunset—6h 50m
High tide—3.33, 15.20
Low tide—9.15, 21.40

Phases of the moon.—First quarter 7th Sept 6h. 19m. a.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, September 7.

Parsi New Year's Day Public Holiday, Banks closed.

THURSDAY, September 8.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 9.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4.10 p.m.

SATURDAY September 10

S S "Kaiser-i-Hind", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EMPIRE—"Good-Night Vienna" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EMPRESS+"Dixiana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Cuban Love Song" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

RIALTO—"Sidewalks of New York" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Extra Snow on Sunday 10 a.m.

PATHE—"The Circus" featuring Charlie Chaplin. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Smiling Lieutenant" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m

WEST END+"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Black Ghost." Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, on Friday, 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m

PALACE (Byculla)—"Private Lives" and Laurel and Hardy comedy. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 pm

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—10.55 a.m Light Music by Hiralal M Patel; 9/10 p.m News in Hindi. New York opening, Liverpool closing. Bombay current rates. 9/20 p.m Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi)

GANPATI CELEBRATION:—To-day's (Tuesday's) Ganpati's celebration will be as under: By Gand Saraswat Brahman Samaj, at Matunga: 4 p.m Haldi Kumkum; 9 p.m Bal Kumari Mela, (2) By Tilak Nagar Ganeshotsav, at Dadar; 3 p.m Kirtan by Shrimati Ambutai Mehendale (for ladies only); 7 p.m Arya Mitra Mela, Thana, 9.30 p.m Kirtan by Kashikar.

THE RIALTO

EVERY DAY 3 SHOWS.
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BIGGEST LAUGH WALLOP IN YEARS!
With the King of Laughter.

BUSTER KEATON IN Sidewalks of New York

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

You'll howl at Buster as the dude millionaire who falls in love with a gal from the East Side!

with a great cast of fun-makers including

ANITA PAGE
CLIFF EDWARDS

RONALD COLMAN IN UNHOLY GARDEN

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

A Fancy Dress Competition

In connection with the Swadeshi Festival on Friday September 9—'Ladies 'Day'—a "fancy dress competition" will be held between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m (S T) at the Blavatsky Lodge when six prizes will be given in the following order:—Two prizes for the two best dressed children, two prizes for the two most originally dressed children and two prizes for the two children with the funniest costume.

In addition to these there will be a number of consolation prizes. All the costume must necessarily be made of Swadeshi material.

Ganpati Festival

BOMBAY, Monday

The installation ceremony of the Sarvajanik Ganpati at Kala Chauki was attended by all classes of Hindus including the depressed classes

The Secretary of the Hindu Utsav Committee made a short speech in which he remarked that the times had changed, and if they failed to understand them, they would be committing blunders.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.:—Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1932 was:—

Pig Iron 52,300 tons; Steel Ingots 45,800 tons; and Finished Steel 35,000 tons

"ZOROASTER AND MOSES"

Under the auspices of the Theosiphical Federation of Bombay, Dr Jal Dastur C Pavry will deliver a public lecture on "Zoroaster and Moses, a Comparative study of the Lives if the two Prophets" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge, Chawpatty) on Saturday the 10th instant at 6-30 p.m

ENGLISH MAILS

The P & O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m on the 4th instant and left there at 8/30 a.m the same day

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m on Thursday the 8th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 p.m the same day.

BRAHMHA SAMAJ

FREE ESPARANTO CLASSES:—Under the Auspices of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj and Bahai Spiritual Assembly Dr A Paskevicius of Litvania University will be holding classes in Esparanto every Tuesday commencing from to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m at the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, (Opp. Bori Bunder).

PARSI NEW YEAR CELEBRATION:—Under the auspices of the Rathester Mandal the Parsi New Year will be celebrated at the Empress Cinemt, Lamington Road timorrow on (Wednesday) at 9-30 a.m (S.T) when short speeches will be delivered by Mr Fakirji E. Bharucha, Captain Sorab R Bamji, and Mr Phiroz S Guzder on Present day Parsi problems. There will be special music and songs. Dr. Jal Dastur Cursetji Pavri will preside.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Sept. 5.
MARKET WAS CLOSED TO-DAY

T. T. ON NEW YORK

	London, Sept. 5.
Previous Closing	3.47 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.47 5/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.48 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 5.
MARKET WAS CLOSED TO-DAY

BROACH EXPECTATION.
Expectations 259

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

	Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Previous Closing Rate ...	6.64
To-day's Opening Rate	6.63
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.67
Difference	+.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Sept. 5.
Silver Ready	18 5/8
Higher	3/16
Silver Forward	18 3/4
Higher	3/16

Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Sept. 5.		
Silver Spot	57	9	0
Bhadrawa	57	11	0
Ashad	57	13	0
Gold	29	2	0
Guinea	18	6	0

"BUY INDIAN DAY"

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Public Meeting At Hira Bag

The programme for to-day (Tuesday) the "Buy Indian Day" is as under:—

1 Distribution of Buy Indian Literature.

2 Hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods from 8 to 10 a.m and 4 to 6 p.m

3 Selling Swadeshi stamps (1 anna for 100 stamps)

4 Public meeting at Hira Baugh C P Tank, at 6 p.m.

Mr Hoosein B Tyebji will preside, and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth and Mr. N H Pandya will speak.

"SELL INDIAN DAY"

The programme for Wednesday, (7th inst) the "Sell Indian Day" is as under:—

1 Distribution of Sell Indian Literature.

2 Moving lorry exhibition of Swadeshi goods (Bombay North)

3 Reduction in prices of Swadeshi articles at shops and stores of which the following have consented to 6¼ per cent reduction for this day in response to the League's appeal:

1 "Svadeshi" Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

2 Most of the shops in the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi. (They have offered 6¼ per cent reduction for the whole week also)

4 Giving information to merchants regarding the availability of suitable Swadeshi articles, and persuading them to sell Swadeshi only

PUBLIC MEEETING

5 Public meeting of merchants will be held at which Mr Velji Lakamsi Nappoo will preside, and Mr. J K Mehta, Dr C Gidwani and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. Mrs. Kamala Nehru will be present.

The place of the meeting will be Cutchi Visa Oswal, Mahajan Wadi, Palagalli, Mandvi. It will be held at 8-30 p.m (S T).

BOMBAY SWADSHIE LEAGUE

Friday, 9th Sept. LADIES' DAY SPINNING COMPETITION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League there will be a spinning competition for women and girls on the 9th September at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. No age limit is kept Candidates who want to participate should register their names with Mrs. Avantika Bai Gokhaley at the New Bhatwadi Dhan Mansion not later than the 8th September between the hours of 1 to 3 p.m (S T). The candidates should be present with their 'Charka and Phalka' at the Blavatsky Lodge on the 9th September at 3 p.m (S.T) sharp Slivers will be supplied there. The competition will be held between 4-30 to 5-30 p.m (S.T) Four prizes will be awarded.

2 prizes for ladies and 2 prizes for girls on consideration of the following points:—

1 The count; 2 The strength; 3. The uniformity; 5th The count of yarn produced.

DR. H. Y. KHWAJA

Dr H Y Khwaja, F.R.C.S (London) returned to India on Monday morning by the Italian steamer s.s "Victoria." Dr Khwaja comes from a respectable family in the Savantwadi State. His father who is a military pensioner after putting in 30 years service secured employment in Bombay with a view to educate his son. Dr Khwaja passed his M.B.,B.S from Bombay in the year 1926 and was fortunate in securing a scholarship for further studies from the Dawood Fazulbhoy Educational Trust He is the first Muslim student from Savantwadi to qualify himself for this degree.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES LTD:—Dollar Steamship Lines s.s "President Pierce" will arrive here on the 8th instant at 9 a.m and will lend passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will sail again on th 9th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m on the 4th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m the following day.

A TOUR OF EUROPE

MR. IYENGAR'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. A S Iyengar, Editor, "Associated Press," Simla and Delhi, who returned by s.s. "Victoria" to-day after his visit to England and the Continent stated in the course of an interview with a "Bombay Chronicle" representative that he made "the fullest use of the first genuine holiday" that he had taken in his professional career of twenty years.

His description of the places he visited and the impressions he gathered were interesting. It appears that his travls were not "done" in the American style bit with a keen eye to the facts of the situation in their relationship to the social, economic and political conditions of each country. The civic and social welfare institutions of Austria, Italy and Germany appeared to have made as deep an impression on his mind as the political institutions at work in England, France and Ireland. He recalled that while at Rome the Pope gave him a special audience and that throughout his travels he met many leading statesmen and heads of several social welfare organisations.

DISCUSSIONS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS

As a journalist he met a number of news organisations in almost all the countries he visited, particularly in Italy England, Scotland, Ireland and Paris and got into touch with editors of leading newspapers. As a student of public affairs, he visited the parliamentary institutions in session of almost all the countries of the west and met their leading statesmen with whom he had discussions, among them being Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr Lansbury, and Mr De Valera.

AUSTRIA "BRAVING IT"

Mr. Iyengar spoke highly of the progress that was being mad the progress that was being made in Italy particularly in the field of agriculture and referred to the depression in Austria whose people however were "braving it with their accustomed good humour." He pointed out that in Berlin there was quite enough gaiety while Lausanne Conference was baffling the problem of war reparations.

He found the people of England able, stable but extremely conservative and that the people of France were thrifty and yet not in the least wanting in merry-making, especially if it could be had at the expense of the American and other tourists. He recalled with a certain amount of pride that he was one of those few Indian who stuck to the turban and brought added respect to that head dress of the East in the West, and that throughout he has been a vegetarian.

MAHARANI OF TRAVANCORE

Reception At The Mole

Bombay, Monday.

The Maharani of Travancore (Junior) arrived this morning from England. At the Mole, she was given a reception by the Bombay Keralceya (Malabar) Samaj. Nearly 200 members of the Samaj were present.

Her Highness was received by Mr. M. Karuvan, the president, and Mr. T. C. Mayan, the vice-president of the Samaj and Mrs. Karuvan garlanded her. Her Highness was garlanded by representatives of all classes, including ladies belonging to the Gujarat Stree Mandal.

On alighting from the Steamer, the Party was profusely garlanded by the representatives of the Samaj and lustily cheered by those gathered to receive them. Mr. Karuvan, President of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, in a few well-chosen words welcomed Her Highness back to the Indian shores and said that they were all delighted on the successful termination of Her Highness' back to the Indian shores and said that they were all delighted on the successful termination of Her Highness' tour. Her Highness thanked the Samaj for the reception accorded to her.

Representatives of the South Indian Educational Society of Bombay were also present to receive Her Highness.

Mr. K. Natarajan also saw Her Highness. The Maharani has got a round of receptions in the course of the day and to-morrow before she leaves for Travancore by Madras Express on Tuesday.

Three Hindu youths coming to Lahore through the cantonment were interrogated by policemen in plain clothes. All three took to their heels, but after pursuit two were arrested and a revolver and a pistol were recovered from their possession. It is surmised that these youths were coming back after target practice in the jungle.

Join Us under Cuban Skies—Hear those Lilting Tunes—You'll want to Hum—Enjoy the Romance of the Tropics—Be happy seeing this Pateti Week Special

THE CAPITOL

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Lawrence TIBBETT in THE CUBAN LOVE SONG

WITH A GREAT OUTSTANDING CAST INCLUDING
LUPE VELEZ & JIMMY DURANTE
RUMBA DANCES ! SNAPPY COMEDY !

ALSO THE TWO JOKERS LAUREL & HARDY IN THEIR LATEST "HELPMATES"

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER ESCAPES

SENSATION IN POLICE COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A queer case of an under trial prisoner disappearing from custody came to light in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate third court, to-day.

Mohamed Hussein Imam a Muslim is the undertial prisoner in question. He was arrested by the G.I.P. Railway police in August on a charge of committing theft in train by removing a bundle of clothes from a passengers.

After prosecution evidence was recorded the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. At the last hearing which was on August 31 the Railway Police applied for a weeks time to ascertain whether the accused had any previous convictions.

The case was accordingly postponed till Monday by the Magistrate but when it was called up for orders to-day the accused was not present in the court.

WHERE IS THE PRISONER.

The police officer in charge of the case expressed ignorance about the whereabouts of the man as he was in jail custody.

The clerk in charge of the Esplanade Police lock-up when questioned said that he allowed the man to go as he was told that the accused was to be discharged.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant for arresting Mohamed Hussein.

CIGARRETTES AND TOYS NEGLECTED

Mr. R. Somnarayan On Supplying Daily Wants

In the evening a meeting was held at the Stock Exchange, Apollo Street, Mr. Rajendraprasad Somnarayan presided. Mr K R P Shroff and Mr A D Shroff who were to address the meeting, were absent owing to indisposition and other engagements

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in proposing Mr Rajendraprasad to the chaid emphasised that by encouraging swadeshi, they not only did service to the country but also encouraged the Indian industries. Mr. Rajendraprasad in the course of his speech said:—

here in the very hall I dwelt upon some articles of daily use that are imported here from foreign countries and after which we spen in crores. The cigarettes ad toys were put forth by me as typical instances. Sugar, me as typical instances. Cigarette factories have been started. Sugar, one of our daily requirements, is handy, also matches. We are negligent about our children play-things. The result is that toys made from celluloid or glass are the objects that we can satisfy them with. They are not Indian made and I hope that the League here as well as elsewhere do their utmost to supply such of our daily wants. Other articles worth mentioning are glass or metal buttons, needles, pins. And how much do we spend after electric bulbs and our requirements there in these days of electricity.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

"We are to run our caravans, not in a desert but in the four corners of the proud City of Bombay and we hope that by giving a favourable response and thereby help our national industries, open the doors for our financiers to utilise India's prosperity, help us in tackling our unemployment problem and lead us ultimately to the royal road of our cherished goal, the goal of independence in the true sense by making Mother India self-dependent. I hope you shall cheer up our Caravans, the caravans of our industrial progress and not jeer at. It shall work wonders in India's future."

A MATTER OF REGRET

Dr. Choitharam then said the use of swadeshi was more important than the worship of Kumbh and Ganesh Otsav. It was a matter of great regret that 32 crores of men and women in India had to depend for their ordinary supplies such as milk, sugar, wheat and clothes upon foreign countries. We asked Indians to pause for a other countries would think of moment and to consider what them and their helplessness. Swadeshi, therefore, was more important than anything else as it gave food to the hungry and supplied them with work.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

Maureen O'Sullivan featured in The Silver Lining

IN THE SILVER LINING

PATHE CINEMA

NEXT CHANGE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN HIS

BIGGEST LAUGH

THE CIRCUS

SYNCHRONISED

YOU WILL LAUGH FOR WEEKS

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.

PATHE CINEMA

Every day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 5-9-32 Colaba Point 0.85"; Fort 6.40"; J. J. Hospital 5.93"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 62.06"; Fort 68.76"; J. J. Hospital 64.52".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 43.69"; Fort 50.17"; J. J. Hospital 47.60".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 78.14"; Fort 86.69"; J. J. Hospital 80.04".

Amia Lal Bhattacharjee who has been arrested in connection with terrorist activities was discharged by the chief presidency magistrate Calcutta, but rearrested immediately under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1932

NOT WITH A BARGE POLE

The Viceroy has made one more declaration on the future constitutional procedure. Like past declarations, it is so intriguing in its terms that it rouses more doubts and suspicions than it removes.

It purports to restore the R. T.C. method. But carefully analysed it will be found to be little more than Sir Samuel Hoare's plan, with some of the R.T.C. forms tacked on to it.

A small body of representatives of British India and the States will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government for "an earnest attempt to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government upon important questions that still remain to be decided."

BEHIND THE PURDAH.

While the status of the few selected delegates will be the same as that of the old R.T.C. delegates, the scope and procedure of the new conference are radically altered.

There will be "a fixed agenda" and the discussions will take place behind the purdah.

Finally "Government will subsequently present for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee and of Parliament its specific recommendations including the points which have been agreed to and will, of course, support them."

PACKED CONFERENCE.

Let us see how far the R.T.C. method has been restored.

There is no assurance that the Congress will be represented, nor is there any reasonable prospect of their being represented.

The Conference will, in fact be a packed one.

FOREGONE CONCLUSIONS.

The Conference will not be free, as the agreement must be "consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government upon important questions that still remain to be decided."

This condition coupled with the one that the agenda is to be fixed and pre-determined by Government means that several questions have already been decided by Government and cannot be touched again.

Even on those "questions that still remain to be decided," any agreement must be "consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government."

This means that a whole host of proposals from the Indian side will be automatically excluded.

FATAL DEFECT.

The glaring and fatal defect in the scheme is that the Indian representatives are not assured an effective voice in deciding questions, though they may have ample opportunity to talk and discuss.

A true Round Table Conference is one in which it is clearly understood that all resolutions and only those resolutions that are adopted by it will be the basis and frame-work of the new constitutional scheme.

PREMIER'S PROMISE.

The Government do not acknowledge the obligation to carry on negotiations on every disputed point till an agreement thereon is reached, as promised by the Premier in his statement to Parliament in December last.

Nor do they guarantee that only those proposals will be submitted by them to Government that are previously agreed to by the Indian representatives. All they do is to give a chance to Indian delegates to agree to their proposals and if they do not, Government will go on with their own pre-determined decisions.

SIGNIFICANT RETICENCE?

"Jo-Hookums" may be satisfied with these proposals, but we cannot imagine how anyone else can be satisfied with them.

We cannot see how Liberals could reconcile acceptance of them with their repeated professions that they will not join a conference in which Indians have not an equal voice in final decisions.

And, apart from the Conference, Lord Willingdon is reticent on the most material issue of Central Responsibility.

Liberals have stressed again and again that, there must be simultaneous introduction of Central Responsibility with Provincial Autonomy.

The Viceroy is reticent about this because the Cabinet are fixed in their determination to introduce Provincial Autonomy first without Responsibility in the Centre.

WILL NOT SATISFY COUNTRY.

Will Liberals be satisfied with this? Whether they are or not the Country will not; nor will it be satisfied with any scheme or conference which does not take account of the largest and most active political body in the country.

We have no hesitation in saying that no self-respecting Indian Nationalist should touch these proposals with a barge-pole.

Agony Of The Jails

The prolonged and heated debates in the various provincial Legislative Councils during the last few days are evidence of the growing resentment among the public against the treatment given to political prisoners. The Home or Law members have been hard put to it in defending the acts of their subordinates, or in speaking from the briefs supplied to them. In most cases it is Indians who are in charge of the departments, whether in C.P. or Madras, or even Bengal. Civil Disobedience prisoners, it was complained during these debates were singled out for insults and ill-treatment by jail authorities. Government seem to think that of the jail rigours are increased, the enthusiasm of Congressmen may receive a healthy check.

JAIL, A "CATTLE-SHED."

In the course of the discussion in the Behar Council a Rai Bahadur called the jail a "cattle-shed" and "hoped the Government would apply the same principle of jail administration as was followed by civilised Governments." There were complaints of much sickness among the prisoners, and yet it is only now after eight months, that the Government came before the Council for a supplementary demand for improving the hospital and other accommodation in the Camp Jail at Patna. In the C. P. Council the Home Member was compelled by the members to promise an enquiry into the allegations made by them against the jail authorities, with the help of the different party leaders. It was stated that the treatment meted out to prisoners was "barborous and inhuman", and that they were without any redress at the hands of the authorities, though political prisoners were not "criminals" but gentlemen of the "highest calibre, many of them coming from the higher strata of society" as Mr. B. G. Khaporde said.

TERRIBLE CHARGES.

In the Raipur Jail a young boy of 12 was given 30 stripes for disobeying jail rules and a pleader was "left naked" among the prisoners. In Amraoti Jail when the prisoners went on hunger-strike because of the bad vegetables, they were "shut up in barracks and for four days they were given neither food nor water and were brutally assaulted by a party of 50 jail warders. Many became unconscious but were denied medical treatment. These are the statements made by a responsible leader of a party in the C. P. Council. Let us remember that the incidents happened in the hottest days of the year and the prisoners were given no water to drink, because they had refused to take any food! Mr. Raghvendra Rao had no arguments to defend his subordinates except that the whole thing was a conspiracy against them though he explained that as a result of his personal enquiries the conditions had now "much improved."

BENGAL, NO BETTER.

In Bengal things are it appears no better and bitter, though, inductuous complaints were made about the methods of treating political Prisoners. About the Dum Dum Jail one of the released prisoners writes that it has acquired notoriety for punishment." In most cases as is alleged, these were inflicted without justification. "Prisoners are condemned unheard. Even three months cell and bar-fetters, the maximum punishment provided for by the Jail Code is very commonly given." On one occasion the same person writes in "Amrita Bazar Patrika", 200 prisoners were not given food and for insisting on having it two of them were given three months' cell and bar-fetters "on the charge of hunger-strike and incitement to indiscipline." The replies given by the Home Member are an eloquent testimony to the kind of discipline obtaining at Dum Dum.

We need not nauseate our readers by giving further instances of the charges of ill-treatment of civil disobedience prisoners. Many of them must have left their prisons with bitter resentment against the unnecessary sufferings and humiliations inflicted on them. Has not the time come for the Government to deal with this question in a comprehensive and humane spirit? We can assure them that a little generosity or kindness to Congressmen, or for that matter any other prisoner, is never misplaced.

UNSETTLE THE FACT

Dewan Chamanlal, the well-known Labour leader, has issued a public statement on the Communal Award in which he attempts what he calls "a realistic appraisement of the issues involved". The gist of the statement is that the Award is bad, very bad, but that, since it is a virtual 'fait accompli', we must all combine to make the best of a bad job. And the only way he suggests to do that is for all the nationalist and other non-communal elements in the provincial legislatures to gather round the non-communal Labour group in each Legislature.

If it comes to submitting to the Award, Indians can be trusted to devise ways enough to counteract the mischievous disintegrating tendencies latent in the Award, and Mr. Chaman Lal's suggestion will no doubt receive all the consideration it merits. But the bulk of the people refuse to regard the Award as a settled fact which cannot be unsettled. It is doubly denounced both as an external unsolicited imposition and a glaringly unjust Award. Even those communalists who think they have gained some of their pet points have discovered or are discovering that they have to pay a dear price for gains which are themselves more apparent than real. The cry has, therefore, gone forth from various quarters for a genuine voluntary settlement among all the contenting communities. It is surprising that Mr. Chaman Lal himself does not stress the need for an agreed solution of the communal question. On the other hand, some of the very persons who have long been regarded as uncompromising communalists are now among the foremost to show their readiness to accept any tolerable compromise rather than submit to a mischievous imposed Award. We feel confident that the healthy reaction against the Award will, instead of dissipating itself in mere denunciations, soon lead to constructive efforts for a lasting settlement.

BRITAIN'S IRISH AND INDIAN POLICY

An Interview With Mrs. Despard

(By Air Mail).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It was an early morning hour. Newspapers were full of heavy headlines about the deadlock in the Lancashire Textile industry, the proposed cut in the wages of transport workers and Tory jubilation over Ottawa.

A friend told me that I might gather interesting information about the workers' plight from Mrs. Despard, the veteran suffragist who has fought for Irish freedom, women's emancipation as also the workers' rights. I succeeded in having a long talk with her. Naturally Mrs. Despard referred to the cuts proposed in the wages of nearly 20,000 transport workers in London and told me what she thought of the tariff walls.

"Considering the standards of living in London, Dublin and various other countries," asserted Mrs. Despard, "the workers cannot live even on their present wages. It is simply impossible for them to make two ends meet every week, yet we find their employers in Lancashire and in London have decided upon futher cut in their wages. Added to the present misery, we notice that our statesmen and politicians are creating tariff walls. These huge walls—mind you they are really huge—are separating one nation from another and as the result of Ottawa every nation within the so-called British Commonwealth will now strive more and more for its own existence. It is an absurd and dangerous path but yet it is going to be followed by all the members of the Commonwealth."

THE REMEDY.

When I asked her what remedy she would suggest for the improvement of the whole situation, Mrs. Despard said, "I do not think here is any immediate remedy. At the same time we cannot afford to sit with folded hands, nor should we give up hopes. We should prepare the ground for a radical change. What I want these workers, therefore, to do is to get educated from an economic point of view. I want them to recognise their own value. So far as we are concerned in Dublin, we are going to start over there in the coming winter classes for young men and women for the study of economic problems and to debate various matters which affect the very life of an individual. We should from now work from day to day a well thought out practical commonsense plan, for the reconstruction of our society."

"ENFORCEMENT ORDER."

Asked to express her opinion on the British Cabinet's Indian communal award, Mrs. Despard said, "yes, I have by now read Mr. MacDonald's communal award. The first thing that I did was to understand the meaning of the word "award." Unfortunately no standard work has provided me with the correct equivalent for the word "award" as understood by its author, the British Prime Minister. How ridiculous to call an enforcement order an 'award'? But after all what is this award if not a repetition of what Britain did in Ireland on a smaller scale? What I want to make clear to your countrymen is that India ought to keep her eyes wide open as every possible effort will be made to split her national forces. Remember that is the weapon they are using, of course, in vain, to-day in Ireland with the help of the Cosgrave Party. It is an account of this common suffering, I believe, that the great majority of the Irish people are determined to do what they can to help Indian people in their great task which lies ahead of them."

WHAT COSGRAVE DID.

I asked Mrs. Despard what she thought of Mr. Harold Laski's article in a recent issue of the "Daily Herald" in which the learned Professor had asked his countrymen to pin their faith in Mr. Cosgrave to do the right thing in Ireland after de Valera's failure. "Yes, Mr. Cosgrave and his Party will do the right thing in Ireland, but not from the point of view of the Irish people." Mrs. Despard said. 'May I remind you of what Mr. Cosgrave did as a last act before he was repudiated by the electorates? Our memories are not short lived. He set up military tribunals, out of which only three sat. To these tribunals, he—Mr. Laski's hero—gave unlimited powers,—powers to deal with life and death. The tribunals could decree any body to death without any right for the condemned person to appeal. He even went to the length of doing away with the coroner's courts and no coroners' inquests were held. I believe if Mr. Cosgrave is ever returned to Office he will deport many of the Irish Republicans straight away at the behest of the British Government."

SONOROUS PHRASES.

"Prof. Laski has written, I notice, in similar strain about India. The point is this. In India, the Labour Party is attempting to delude the Indian people by using sonorous phrases. Unfortunately, they do not excel in the art as does their one time leader Mr. MacDonald. We, in Ireland, are sorely disappointed with the Labour Party. The present leaders of this hypocritical party, are no better than the Tory imperialists.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

"What do you think of Indian women's movement" was my next question to Mrs. Despard. "I am extremely proud of it," she declared. "It is simply astonishing the way your women have discarded 'purdah,' left kitchens and given themselves not to hurt any body in winning freedom of your country. I am proud that I know Madame Sirojini Naidu intimately. My message to the Indian women is to take increasing interest in the country's struggle for freedom. Because on India's freedom depends the peace of the whole world. All the same let me state that it is wholly wrong to say that our movement in the West was militant in the sense that we were violent. Far from it, we were non-violent but determined and firm and we stood our ground."

When I asked Mrs. Despard if she had met Mahatma Gandhi she replied that she saw him many years ago in London but "that was long before he became a Mahatma." She hoped the Congress would devote itself, as the most predominating political party in the land, also to the task of constructing society based on socialistic lines by going into various relations and interests. I hope that the workers of India will succeed in gaining their economic freedom, because what really matter to each individual is that he should possess what is his own and receive the value for his individual labour."

Notes of the Day

"A Ridiculous Superstition."

So much stress is now laid in Ireland exclusively on the question of annuities that the oath controversy is practically ended in that country. The Irish Senate can only delay the final triumph of the Oath Bill but the oath is as good as gone. Few even in England will now venture to suggest any hostile action against Ireland for the abolition of the oath. Mr. George Bernard Shaw expressed a sound view and one which is shared by many free-thinking people when he said in a press interview: "All these oaths are ridiculous superstitions: their total abolition is long overdue. .....If Ireland had given a lead to civilisation by abolishing the oath as an institution and taking the ground that in a progressive community no citizen can bind his political or spiritual future and that experience has proved that all attempts to do so by oaths are as futile as they are absurd, I can see no position which England could have taken to the contrary except one of pure perversity."

The Doom Of Liquor.

One of the redeeming features of the general economic slump is the consequential slump in the trade in liquor and drugs. It is reported that almost complete suspension of whisky-making has been decided on in Scotland as already millions of gallons of whisky are in the ware-houses without any prospective buyers. We do not think that in Britain the Government will, for the sake of revenue, directly or indirectly press more liquor on the people. In India the consumption of liquor is fast going down, partly because of the nation-wide prohibition propaganda and partly because of the general economic slump. But in many places the Excise authorities gratuitously assume that any reduced consumption is necessarily due to illicit production of liquor and Congress coercion, and Government immediately take steps to ensure a free and abundant supply of licit liquor. However, the doom of liquor in India cannot be long delayed by any manoeuvres of liquor interests.

Greater Than Pooh-Bah!

When Gilbert wrote of Pooh-Bah as a person who held all high offices in the State from that of Lord Chief Justice to Lord High Executioner, he might not have known that Indian States can provide examples of Pooh-Bah's galore. According to a Poona paper the State Karbhari of a small principality is (1) the head of the revenue Department, (2) the High Court Judge, (3) the Sessions Judge, (4) the Police Superintendent, (5) the Director of Public Instruction, (6) the Chairman of the Municipality, (7) the head of the Bank, (8) Minister for Local Self-Government, and many more things. The paper also writes that since this gentleman is "too old and inefficient" according to his own confession he has begged to be excused from shouldering more responsibilities like those of an ophthalmic surgeon and director of aircraft. So many high offices would have brought blushes to the cheeks of even the great and glorious Pooh-Bah, who had to sentence a man to death and then carry out the sentence himself! But this gentleman's judgment as sessions judge may be reviewed by himself as High Court Judge, and what he does as Chairman of the Municipality may be objected to by him as Minister for Local Self-Government. Thus he will go on revising his own acts and incidentally making history.

The Women Of India.

Mrs. R. M. Gray in a paper read before the East Indian Association on the advance made by Indian women said it was "remarkable not only in its extent and rapidity, and unparalleled by the Women's Movement in other countries, but also in the obstacles which it has overcome." She considered that women had shown themselves "less partisan than men". Mrs. Gray further said: "If women are to be judged by deeds rather than by words, it is within the Congress that they have shown the greatest courage. Every one will not agree that Congress women's advance has been in a right direction, but no one can belittle their activities. They have picketed, walked in processions, have gone to prisons, and have proved their courage in many a dangerous riot." The most wonderful achievement of modern India is the emergence of women as soldiers of freedom.

PROFESSOR ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Chandra Mohan Gupte (35), formerly a professor of Commerce in the St. John's College Agra was acquitted to-day of a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 150 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The complainant in the case was a clerk of Rao Bahadur Devi Prasad, residing at Ridge Road, Bombay.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was staying with the Rao Bahadur as a guest in July last. On July 3, when the Rao Bahadur was away the landlord's clerk came for rent collection. It was alleged the accused sent the clerk of Rao Bahadur to obtain Rs. 150 from an account of the Rao Bahadur lying with a local firm. The clerk brought the amount of Rs. 150 and it was alleged handed the same to accused for payment of rent. The accused instead of paying the rent, it was stated took away the money and disappeared.

The accused denied that the clerk handed the money to him.

The Magistrate held that it was not proved beyond reasonable doubt that the clerk gave the amount to the accused and acquitted him.

The accused was defended by Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Advocate.

Tipsy-Cake

Everyone will breathe a sigh of relief on learning that the Viceroy yesterday assured the Assembly that there is no change in the policy of the British Government. They mean still to pursue the same noble ideal of giving India self-government by instalments and "as far as practicable."

* * * *

When the Viceroy said he was there "to give them some cautious words of encouragement and hope," the M.L.A.'s were visibly affected and some actually wept tears of gratitude.

* * * *

When they heard that the "approved policy of the British Government" is still the good old stunt they could hardly control their feelings.

* * * *

And now, as His Excellency very truly says, all that is required is, good-will and mutual confidence to carry us to the end of our journey so that we may see rising before us the fruition of our hopes and labours.

It isn't much that is required, is it? We ought to be grateful if we are not.

* * * *

Of course, the most gratifying feature of the Viceroy's speech is the announcement of the restoration of the "R. T. C. method." It's a pity that this doesn't include the restoration of the R. T. C. itself. But that's what the Liberals asked for and that's what they have got.

* * * *

In England the tendency to make jokes about the politicians in power as "Cabinet makers and undertakers" is perennial. The present Cabinet should have the description of "corpse revivers" added to their qualifications.

* * * *

First they raised the Simon Commission from the dead and now, with a laudable desire to give fresh evidence of their skill, they have first of all killed the Consultative Committee and then revived the corpse and called it the new R. T. C.

* * * *

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR SWADESHI?

* * * *

Mr. V. S. Shastri has asked Kunwar Maharaj Singh to appeal in his name "to the South African Indians not to resort to passive resistance." Kunwar Maharaj Singh feels that the appeal in any other name would be equally futile.

* * * *

The All-India Muslim League has decided to accept the Award as it "removes the obstacle from the path of constitutional advance." That's an original view anyway, just when everyone is discussing how this obstacle itself is to be removed.

* * * *

Since they have ceased to constitute an electorate for the Municipal Corporation many people have wondered what is the point of keeping up the cadre of J.P.'s in Bombay City. The Government, however, think otherwise and going on year after year, appointing a long list of these worthies "in supersession of all previous orders for appointment of justices of the peace in the said town."

* * * *

We do not know why and wherefore some of the persons so honoured are selected for the distinction of being able to write J.P. after their names, but we are inclined to think that there must be some special merit attaching to certain families in Bombay, which renders them consanguineously fitted for the duties of a J.P.

* * * *

SWADESHI FESTIVAL

To-day's Programme

See Page 5.

* * * *

The latest list of appointments shows that six members of one well-known Mahomedan family are all J.P.'s. Four members of one Christian family and four of a Parsi family also appear in the list. To have three or two J.P.'s in one household is not at all uncommon and the number of cases in which the distinction is conferred simultaneously on husband and wife are numerous.

* * * *

But what gets us is, why the "Bombay Government Gazette" announces the appointment of all these persons under Section 22 of the C. P. C. which provides exclusively for the appointment as J.P.'s of European British subjects outside the Presidency Towns. Somebody seems to have plundered, and it would seem as though none of those in this list is legally a J.P. at all,—until the blunder is rectified.

PIOUS HOPES OR BUSINESS?

Maulana's And Pandit's Appeals For An Honest Effort At Settlement

By B. G. HORNIMAN

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his interview with me, published in last Friday's "Chronicle" declared that there was no choice for Muslims but to accept the Communal Award and work it for what it is worth. I have suggested that it is not worth anything as far as the Muslims are concerned, and I think those who have followed my articles on the subject, and especially those in which I particularly discussed the question of the Separation of Sind, will agree that I have strong ground for that suggestion.

I am afraid, however, that my friend, Shaukat Ali, does not yet appreciate all the implications of the Award, as it stands, and of the policy which the Government are pursuing.

SPOKEN FROM THE HEART.

I want to take the Maulana's statement point by point, and I hope he will not think that I have tried to take advantage of him by not putting all the points I am now going to raise and reserving them for subsequent comment.

I did not do so because I wanted to get a straight and sincere statement, undisturbed by provocative questions on my part. And I am glad that I succeeded, for even those who bitterly disagree with the Maulana on the communal issue, will I hope appreciate that he spoke from his heart when he appealed for the consideration once more of the possibilities of a settlement by mutual agreement and declared that he had never allowed bitterness to creep into his heart to thwart his cherished dream of a united India.

WHY QUARREL OVER FORMS?

At any rate, I hope that no-one would be so prejudiced or so ungracious as not to take the Maulana at his word when he says, "let us not quarrel over forms but have confidence in one another" and repeats his appeal for Hindus, Muslims and other minorities to sit together and come to an understanding. I agree with him that neither Separate Electorate nor Joint Electorates are a panacea for the present ills of India. But they have been treated as if such were the case by both parties.

At any rate, the very present malady of India is that the communities are in hostile camps, and that this Communal Award has brought the malady to an acute crisis, which, if it is not dealt with by ameliorative measures will cause it to develop into a chronic disease and indefinitely postpone the day of India's freedom, which can only be achieved on the basis of National Unity.

NOT WORTH ACCEPTING.

Frankly, I do not understand why, when Maulana Shaukat Ali makes at the same time so eloquent an appeal for a renewed effort for a mutual understanding, he should be so ready to accept the Award for what it is worth. He says the Award is based on suspicion. Is it possible that what is based on suspicion can be worth having? He says it has been made in view of easy administration giving more powers and grip to permanent officials who think of their personal power first and of forms of government afterwards? Is that not in itself the strongest reason for regarding it as an unclean thing—a device for perpetuating the political servitude of the people of this country, which no Indian, be he Mussalman or Hindu, who loves his country and wants to see it united and strong, able to work out its own life and work for its own betterment, as the Maulana does, ought to touch.

WHAT OF OTHER DEMANDS?

These, however, may be regarded as sentimental and not practical considerations. I want to show Mussalmans that on the ground of expediency, on the practical basis of their own interests, this Award is not worth accepting, even by the most bigoted communalists among Muslims.

In the first place, the Mussalmans have not got all that they asked for, though they have got much, in the sphere of electorates and representation in the Legislatures. But a large balance of their demands in other spheres remains to be satisfied.

NO UNIFORM AUTONOMY.

They have asked for uniform autonomy in all the Provinces and the Maulana says, without equal autonomy in the Frontier, the Punjab and Sind, the Award will not be accepted. Then why be in such a hurry to accept it for what it is worth, while the question of uniform autonomy remains in doubt. I can tell the Maulana that uniform autonomy is a demand that will not be conceded, and I ask him to believe that I do not make that statement without feeling very sure of my ground.

In one of my articles on the Separation of Sind I stated that the policy of Government is that, as "Frontier Fortresses" they hold that it is essential that they should reserve their ultimate control of law and order in the Frontier and Sind at least. And more than that, they hold further that financial control of some kind over provinces that received a subvention from the Central Budget is also essential. And in these two respects neither Sind nor the N.-W. F. Province will be placed on the same level of autonomy as the other provinces. I challenge anyone to contradict this prediction.

SIND SHORN OF THE BARRAGE.

The Maulana says without the Separation of Sind the Award would not be accepted and that Sind separated and shorn of the Sukkur Barrage would be an absurdity. I agree with him. But it is an absurdity that is being seriously discussed in the highest quarters. The separation of Sind which was at first to be dependent on the ability of the advocates of Separation to show that the province could be made self-supporting, and is now to be dependent on "satisfactory means of financing it being found," will involve a subvention of a crore, more or less, and probably more.

It is the view in high quarters —as I have previously stated— that, since the new province separated from Bombay will be unable to bear the huge load of debt attached to the Barrage Scheme, and the Central Revenues will have to bear the burden, the whole area of the Barrage should be made a centrally administered area, and the lands thrown open for occupation by immigrants from all over the country.

Obviously it would be an absurdity from the point of view of the Muslims who look to the prospect of Sind becoming a prosperous Muslim province. But it is not regarded as an absurdity by persons in high places, who are moulding the policy of the future.

SURE DISAPPOINTMENT.

These are two points—that of uniform autonomy and the taking away of the Sukkur Barrage from Sind, if it is separated—which Maulana Shaukat Ali says would make the Award unacceptable and unworthy to be worked even for what it is worth. And I can assure him he is going to be disappointed about them both. But whether he accepts my assurance or not, I would suggest that before accepting the Award for what it is worth, it would be wise to ascertain definitely what are the Government's intentions in regard to these two very material points.

A TERRIBLE BLUNDER?

I think Muslims would be wise also, before accepting this Award too readily, to ask the Government what are their intentions in regard to the rest of the demands contained in the Fourteen Points.

There must be some significance in the fact that the Award originally contained seven additional paragraphs dealing with the other demands, which were deleted after the text of the Award, as passed by the Cabinet, had reached Simla, and following on the ferment in the country, which was produced by the publication of the forecast of the Award in the "Chronicle."

Muslim leaders may find later that they have made a terrible blunder in accepting this electoral award, which may have been thrown to them as a sop to put them in humour for serious disappointments, which are being held in reserve.

THE CONGRESS OFFER.

On the other hand, an examination of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress and the draft of the agreement proposed by Mahatma Gandhi in London shows that, what the Congress is willing to concede is nearer to a fulfilment of the demands contained in the Fourteen Points than what the Government is prepared to give. There is, of course, the vexed point of Joint or Separate Electorates, but the Congress Resolution and the proposed London agreement show that even here there is a basis for an understanding.

GET TOGETHER.

Why then need we talk of acceptance or non-acceptance of the Award until the possibilities of an inter-communal settlement have been fully explored? On the one hand we have the appeal of Maulana Shaukat Ali to make an effort to work out an agreed solution based on confidence and goodwill all round. On the other hand we have Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's plea that Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs should bend all their energies to the effort of finding an agreed solution.

Are these eloquent appeals for a rapprochement to be regarded as the mere expression of pious hopes? Cannot the leaders of all three communities get together and put them into practical effect?

GANDHI-GOVT. CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

lance the conflicting interests, and has removed the obstacle from the path of constitutional advance (hear hear)". He added that Sir Fazli Hussain, Choudhuri Zafarullah and Sir Sikandar Hayat were not the only representatives of the community. The Muslim conference and the Muslim League had always demanded a statutory majority and 56 per cent of seats. The resolution of the Sikh Council of Action had been refuted by 18 Sikh leaders. He had no doubt that time was not far when with greater enlightenment, political sagacity and experience, communal concord would be brought about by mutual agreement. He advocated the acceptance of revised constitutional procedure.

FOR SAKE OF EUROPEANS

Sir Harisingh Gour spoke on behalf of Bengal and the Punjab interests in his party. He read a statement given to him by Mr. Neogy to the effect that injustice had been done to Bengal by thrusting on her separate electorates, inspite of the wishes of the Local Council in favour of joint electorates, and in embodiment of such a scheme in the recent Municipal legislation, both the Hindus and Muslims, the former even more than the latter, had been made to lose their proportion for the sake of giving seats to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Europeans, though twentyfive thousand only, had been given 10 per cent representation; so also had the Depressed Classes problem been magnified in Bengal. Sir Hari Singh continuing said "the objection of the members of this side of the House is that the decision is unworkable and impracticable, and that instead of bringing the communities together in the near future, it will take them further and further away from each other and will defer that millennium of National solidarity which the Viceroy so feelingly gave utterance to only this morning" (Applause).

ONLY SIDE ISSUE

Sir, C P Samaswami Iyer, leader of the House, said that he was acquainted with the problem, since he had participated in the Lucknow Pact. He asked critics to remember that though the Assembly had not been called upon to elect members of the R. T.C, it did have some prominent members of the House on it. He added "But it is not only R.T.C that failed to solve the problem. The All-Parties Conference also failed to do so. The London negotiations in 1930 failed over one or two seats, because some had the spirit more of "take than of give." The Leader of the House claimed that there was no other course but to seek arbitration and that settlement had been given, and as the Viceroy had stated in his magnificent speech this morning, the actual working of the Legislative Councils would depend on the economic, social and other problems and not upon communal problems. He instanced the experience of Madras where bitter communal controversy between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins was disappearing, so that men were now engaged in settling matters on the basis of political and economic factors.

Finally, Sir Ramaswami dwelt upon the real problem of the people of India, of getting some real power in their hands. He appealed fervently "let us not waste our energies on these side issues. Let us unite on those fundamental things that matter, on the form of constitution and methods whereby freedom may be attained. Shall we not forget the bitterness of the past and unite upon the task that lies ahead, feelings assured that as the power is in our hands, that as the exercise of the power begets comradeship, amity, collaboration and fellow feeling, these differences which now loom so large might become intangible, might be forgotten and that and time may soon come when we shall not be discussing the Communal Award because we have much bigger, better, and finer issues to debate and to resolve. (Loud Cheers).

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi relating to the failure to arrive at a solution at the R .T. C. threw the responsibility for it on the obstinacy of the Sikhs for one seat which they would not accept from the Muslims. They were bent upon having that pound of flesh from the Muslims. He deplored that Sikh attitude though they had got all they wanted with considerable weightage.

UNITY, THE ONLY CURE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, said that he had no personal grievances against the award. Speaking of the British statesmen, he could say with authority that they were the greater opponents of the principle of separate electorate which came to be in Ind a after the Lucknow Pact.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt: No, Minto-Morley Reforms.

Sir Cowasji continued that after great discussion even Gandhiji had accepted separate electorates for the Muslims and Sikhs. Having accepted that principle, he was at a loss to understand why anyone should oppose separate electorates for women. For all these evils, unity and unity alone was the remedy, if the opposition wanted Seli-Government.

UNFAIR AND UNEQUAL.

Mr. N. M. Joshi opined that Government's decision was not only wrong in principle but unfair and unequal in application and added: "It is wisdom on our part at the present moment to accept the award without any bickerings."

BETRAYAL.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, was grateful to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for stating that Dr. Ambedkar favoured joint electorates with reservation at the first R.T.C, but changed to separate electorates at the second conference. The speaker held that the entire community was dissatisfied with the Award, and felt that their delegates at the R.T.C. had betrayed them.

MOVE FOR CLOSURE.

At this stage, the Nationalist Benches demanded a closure which the President to save time put to the House and asked the members on either side to stand. He announced that closure was not granted.

Thereupon, Dr. Gour, Leader of the Opposition wanted a division to record the names of those who favoured a closure. The President allowed this and announced the names of about 23 persons who wished to have a closure. He overruled points of order raised by Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Neogy and asked Sir Abdur Rahim to proceed with his speech.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that he was surprised at the decision to give the Europeans and Anglo-Indians 29 seats in Bengal. He had no doubt that this would in the end lead to true national outlook for having joint electorates.

Mr. Morgan, Leader of the Europeans Group repeated that either the Communities should accept the award or agree amongst themselves

MOTION TALKED OUT.

Mr. Neogy said that Mr. Morgan had justified European representation because of their large stake. The Hindus of Bengal had the largest stake of all. Why not apply to them same principle and also to the Sikhs of the Punjab?

At this stage the clock struck six and the motion was talked out. The President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A. P.

Labour Leader's Appeal

ADMITTED BY HIGH COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

On the Appellate side of the High Court, Dr. M. R. Shetti, a labour leader of Bombay, filed an appeal against the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the offences under Sections 124-A (sedition) and Section 153-A (inciting class hatred) of the Penal Code.

The charges were in respect of a speech delivered by the accused on May Day at the Dongri maidan.

GROUNDS FOR APPEAL.

The grounds submitted by the petitioner against the lower court's judgment are, 'inter alia', that the Magistrate had wrongly applied Section 153-A to such economic classes as capitalists and labourers, that it was wrong to hold that the petitioner's speech promoted or attempted to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between any classes, that the Magistrate erred in holding that the petitioner had a seditious intention.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik and Mr. K. B. Sukhtanker appeared for the petitioner.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

The appeal was admitted by Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Abdul Majid Mahomed Baksh, another labour leader, who was also sentenced to the same term in respect of a similar speech, has also filed an appeal which has been admitted. Mr. K. N. Dharup appeared for him.

CURRENCY ABSTRACT

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the currency Department on the 31st August 1932:—

(In Thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation—1,75,58,21.
Reserve Coin and bullion in India—Silver coin 1,04,04,43.
Gold bullion 11,11,13.
Silver bullion 10,97,78.
Securities (purchase price) in India 49,44,87.

Four More Congress Workers Jailed

Four other Congress workers who were arrested and sentenced in connection with the "Gandhi Day" procession on Sunday were also charged for disobeying the directions of the Police Commissioner issued under the Special Powers Ordinance. They were found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 9 months to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each.

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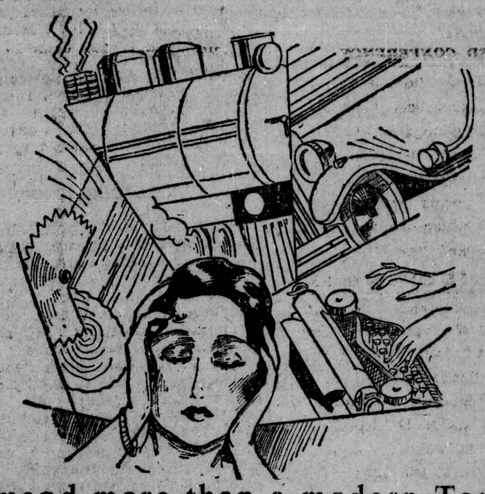

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THIS picture depicts barely a fraction of the terrific strain Modern Life inflicts.

Even in those happy old days when life's struggle was easier, our ancients found it necessary to devise Elixirs to keep up youth and virility.

Some of those Elixirs are wonderful beyond words and our modern nostrums are nothing before them.

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No fabulous prices and no impossible claims are being made for this tonic which can sell many times its price.

Suffice it to say, it has been made a superlative tonic, to do all that an excellent tonic can do and is guaranteed by the Juvenol Laboratories whose "BABY'S JUVENOL" has already made a mark in the field of Children's tonics.

A fortnight's treatment will tell. Buy a bottle now and compare the difference with anything that you may have hitherto tried.

If you wish to have a trial, cut out and post or produce to the Sole Concessionaires the coupon above, with 8 annas only in cash and receive a phial costing Rupee one. Up-country orders alone will be sent by post. Bombay and Suburban residents will please call or send for the bottle. Chemists will not supply the 4 oz. trial phial nor can the coupon be used for the standard sizes, please!

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'Phone: 23402 'Grams: KLEENOLCO

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RESTORATION OF R. T. C. PLAN?

(Continued from page 1).

ture which my Government outlined twelve months ago.

RAILWAY FINANCE

The financial position of our railways continues to cause concern. We had not been over-optimistic in our estimates as we had allowed for no additional traffic as compared with last year, though we expected a crore more in receipts owing to the increased rates and fares that were introduced at various times during 1931-32 but the receipts of the first quarter of the current financial year cast some serious doubt upon even these moderate hopes being realised. We were over a crore or five per cent. down in the first quarter, as compaed with last year, which was itself a disastrous year, and though the expenditure has been reduced by nearly three quarters of a crore, our net receipts are still nearly half a crore worse than last year. In this, of course, we are only sharing, if that is any consolation, in the misfortune common to railways all over the world.

DROP IN EARNINGS

In the first half of the calendar year, for instance, the four important British railways show a decrease of over 6½ million pounds, or nearly nine per cent. of the earnings last year. Against the decrease of over a crore in our gross receipts, we have to set a reduction of working expense mainly due to the cut in pay, but our net traffic receipts are still about forty lakhs worse than last year.

MORALE OF ARMED FORCES

In spite of the most drastic economies last year and further economies this year, the morale and efficiency of the armed forces remain at a very high standard and continue in a state of readiness to meet every call upon them.

Unfortunately such calls have not been lacking, not only on the Frontier, but also at the places nearer home.

BOMBAY RIOTING ECHO

The deplorable disturbances in Bombay are a case in point and the Hon'ble Members know that my Government have recently decided in consultation with the Government of Bengal to send a comparatively large force to that Presidency in the endeavour to put heart into the servants of Government in the very anxious times through which they are passing, to encourage the loyal elements in the population and to demonstrate unmistakably to others the material powers of the Government. I am confident that steps taken will be welcomed by all right-minded persons but the point that I now particularly wish to make is that measures of this kind cost considerable sums of money and although I am aware of the continuing demands for the reduction of expenditure on the army, there is clearly a limit below which such reductions cannot safely be made. As matters stand, that limit is rapidly approaching, if it has not already been reached. I think it is well that we should remember that within the comparatively short period of twelve years the Army budget has been reduced by about seventeen crores of rupees.

FUTURE INDIAN ARMY

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to announce that the Government of India are on the eve of opening their own Military Academy for the training of Officers for the Army Service. The first examination attracted a large number of candidates and I trust that full advantage will be taken of the facilities now provided to build up a Cadre of Officers for the future Army in India who will worthily carry on the traditions of the past. The first batch of Indian Cadets have also been commissioned in the Indian Air Force and thus another important beginning has been made.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Let me now turn for a few moments to Inter-Imperial relations. An event of great importance to which I must allude is the signature at Ottawa last month of a Tariff Agreement between India and Great Britain. The circumstances in which my Government decided to accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are, I have no doubt, fresh in our minds. In the entirely new circumstances created by the departure of His Majesty's Government from their old policy of Universal Free Trade and by the substitution for it of a Tariff coupled with the grant of preference to countries within the Empire, my Government were invited to send a delegation to the Imperial Conference primarily to consider and discuss with representatives of the United Kingdom the question, whether it would be in the interests of both countries to enter into a Tariff Agreement involving the reciprocal grant of preferences to each others products, to such an invitation there could surely be only one reply and in accepting it we made it clear, as you are aware, that no changes in our tariff would be made in pursuance of any agreement that might be reached at Ottawa unless the Legislatures were satisfied that such measures were in the interests of India.

INDIAN DELEGATES' FREE HAND

The discussions which took place first in London and subsequently at Ottawa the Indian Delegation to the Conference were given by my Government the freest possible hand and the agreement recently concluded by Sir Atul Chatterjee and his colleagues embodies only such measures as they, with the fullest possible knowledge of the facts are confidently able to recommend for acceptance as likely to conduce to the best interests of this country. Into the detail of the agreement, it would be out of place for me to enter.

PREFERENCES

The Hon'ble members will have observed that as regards preferences to be given by India to the United Kingdom the terms of the Agreement recently announced state only the measure of such preference and leave open for decision the manner in which the various duties are to be adjusted. It will be the duty of my Government to place before you specific proposals regarding the manner in which effect may in our judgment best be given to the agreement and the earliest suitable opportunity will be taken to invite your acceptance of those proposals.

THANKS TO SIR ATUL

I need hardly remind the Hon'ble members that they will have the benefit during their deliberations of the presence of two Members of the Delegation itself. There is however, one feature of the Agreement to which I wish to direct very special attention. We felt that on the eve of great Constitutional changes it would not be right to ask you to accept an agreement which would bind India for a long period ahead and it is primarily with this consideration in view that the Agreement is so expressed as to be terminable at six months notice by either party to it. I am sure the Hon'ble members would wish to join me in an expression of very cordial thanks to Sir Atul Chatterjee and all his colleagues for the admirable manner in which they carried through their negotiations and fulfilled their very responsible tasks.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

I turn now to the political situation and the matter, that I must refer to first must be the Civil Disobedience Movement. It is well to remind ourselves how this movement came into being, for political memories are short and the public mind tends naturally to concentrate on events as they pass before it day by day rather than to reflect on the causes that have set them in motion. It is, therefore, worth while to recall that at a time, when Mr. Gandhi with the other representatives of India, was sitting in conference with the representatives of the British Parliament engaged in a joint endeavour to find the greatest measure of agreement as a basis for the new Constitution, some of his professed followers in India were actively engaged in organising intensive and dangerous movements directed against the stability of the Government.

AGRARIAN CRISIS.

In two provinces, these preparations had been carried to a point at which, orderly Government was seriously menaced. In the United Provinces, a movement had been launched against the payment of rent and land revenue at a time, when the rural population were feeling acutely the strain of unprecedented economic conditions. The consequences of allowing such a movement to spread, a movement movement which would have undermined the economic foundations of society and respect for law, among a vast agricultural population would have been incalculable.

RED SHIRTS.

In the North-West Frontier Province, an agitation frankly revolutionary and even more dangerous to the security of the whole of India, had been developed by means of a large body of volunteerrs organised in semi-military fashion to a point, at which further toleration was impossible. The action which, my Government was eventually forced to take in order to counter these two aggressive and dangerous movements, was met by the Congress by a renewal of Civil Disobedience throughout the country. When I last addressed the Houble Members on January 25, these events were fresh in our memories and the outcome of them was still uncertain, but I said at that time that there could be no compromise in this matter and that I and my Government were determined to use to the full the resources of the State in fighting and defeating a movement, which would otherwise remain a perpetual menace to the orderly government and individual liberty, and I added that there could be no relaxation of the measures in force against Civil Disobedience, so long as the circumstances exist, which make them necessary.

REPRESSIVE POLICY.

That has been our policy during the last eight months and I wish to make it perfectly clear that it is, and will continue to be our policy. It is a policy that has met with a remarkable degree of success. The no-rent campaign in the United Provinces has died away and the Red-Shirt movement in the North-West Frontier Province was rapidly brought under control. Over the greater part of India, the mass of the population, is no longer concerned with Civil Disobedience and so far as they reflect on the matter at all, there is a feeling of relief that measures have been taken, which have restored a sense of security and peace.

CONGRESS PRISONERS.

During the first two months of the movement, the number of convictions was large amounting to over 32,000, since then the convictions have been steadily decreasing and many have been released, either on completion of their sentences, or on giving assurances for their future behaviour. The number of those in jail is diminishing with some rapidity. The largest number in jail at any one time was at the end of April, when it amounted to nearly 32,500. The number at the end of July stood at about 24,000 and this represented a reduction during that month of some 5,000.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE.

I do not wish to suggest for a moment that the Civil Disobedience movement is finished or that it does not still remain a very definite menace against which, we cannot afford to relax our precaution. The Congress is an extensive organisation, which commands even outside its own ranks a certain degree of sympathy among many of the educated classes. It is still pledged to the policy of Civil Disobedience and is doing, what it can, to maintain the struggle. It would be rash to prohesy, how long it will be before the Congress Leaders realise or at any rate bring themselves to acknowledge openly that they have failed; but to us, it is by this time abundantly clear, **that the movement cannot succeed so long as Government maintains its existing policy.**

ORDINANCE REGIME.

This brings me to a consideration of the measures, it has been necessary to take to secure these results, as soon as the Congress declared its intention to renew civil disobedience. I deemed it essential in full agreement with my Government to take certain wide powers by means of a series of Ordinances. These ordinances expired after six months and as the period for their expiry approached, it became evident that we were in no position to discard the weapons with which the civil disobedience was being fought. Accordingly at the end of June, I issued a new Cohsolidated Ordinance. At the same time, special care was taken that these powers should not be extended to areas in which the conditions did not essentially demand them.

PERPETUATION.

The consolidated Ordinance will expire at the end of the year. My Government have been considering with great care what action will be necessary on the expiry of the Ordinance. We have decided that the General Law should be strengthened by the inclusion of a considerable number of the provisions of the Ordinance. We regard this measure as essential not only for the purpose of bringing to an end the present civil disobedience movement, but as an insurance against the revival of any similar activities in the future. In addition to the proposals which my Government will lay before you for a strengthening of the General Law by Central Legislation, it will be necessary for the Government of those Provinces in which the civil disobedience movement has proved a special menace to introduce provincial legislation, which will reproduce other provisions of the ordinance which local conditions appear to demand.

CHANCES OF REVIVAL.

We should be failing in our duty, if we did not ensure to the best of our ability that this movement is brought to an end and that there should be no chance of reviving it. It is no satisfaction to my Government to be forced to propose these measures for the strengthening of the law, but we are faced with ideas and methods to which we must offer the most resolute opposition.

DIRECT ACTION.

The leaders of the Congress believe in what is generally known as direct action, which is an example of the application on the philosophy of force to the problems of politics. It is the antithesis of what we understand by constitutional self-Government, which is the policy His Majesty's Government is endeavouring to pursue in regard to India.

The fundamental idea of His Majesty's Government is explained by the Prime Minister at the end of the Round Table Conference is, that to the greatest degree possible responsibility should be placed on the legislatures, in other words that Government should be based on argument and reason and on the wishes of the people as constitutionally expressed.

CONGRESS AIM.

I do not think, I do the Congress an injustice when I say, that their policy and their methods are directed to securing their objects not by persuasion but by coercion. The Government on the one hand, the mass of the people on the other, are to be forced and intimidated into doing what the Congress considers right. The fact that the force applied is as a rule not physical force, in no way alters one essenual characteristics of the attitude which at the present moment inspires the Congress policy. Their aim is to impose their will on those, who do not agree with them. The events in Bombay city have provided the most striking example of these aims and these methods and have resulted in an interference with the course of trade and the liberty of individuals to manage their own affairs and pursue their normal business and is proving disastrous to the prosperity of the community and which the Government are bound to do all in their power to resist.

TERRORIST-OUTRAGES

Another and more sinister manifestation of this philosophy of force confronts us in Bengal. Here too we find those who are determined to impose their will on the community, but the method they have adopted is that of physical terrorism by means of assasination and other crimes of violence. The catalogue of these outrages grows steadily longer. I need hardly remind you of the recent murders of three devoted public servants, Mr. Douglas, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. K. P. Sen, Special Magistrate, Dacca and Mr. Ellison, Additional Superintendent of Police of Dacca and the determined attempts providentially unsuccessful on the lives of Sir Alfred Watson, the Editor of the "Statesman" and Mr. Grassby, Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

ANARCHY RAMPANT.

Apart from these and other outrages of a similar kind, a large number of dacoities are taking place, some of them accompanied by murder, which are carried out in pursuance of this movement. The movement is at present directed primarily against the Officers of Government and those who support it. But if it were to succeed, those who achieved power by this means would exercise it ruthlessly against all who opposed them. There would be an end to all aspirations for an orderly system of Self-Government. The leaders of the terrorists would be in a position to establish a tyranny supported by methods utterly repugnant to civilised feeling and it is a common place of experience that methods often persist long after the objects they were primarily designed to secure, have been lost sight of. I would, therefore, urge all law-abiding citizens most strongly not to let any feeling of sentimental sympathy with mistaken ideas of patriotism blind them to the terrible dangers, that this movement holds for them all and for the future of their country.

BENT ON COUNTERING MOVEMENT.

The Government is determined to use all its efforts to counter this movement, and in this, can reasonably ask for the active support of all those who have their country's interests at heart.

The Bengal Government are at the present time asking for their Legislature for special powers to deal with the movement, and it will be necessary for my Government to lay before you shortly a complementary Bill, which will be necessitated by the passage of the Local legislation.

His Excellency proceeded to review the work of the Committees appointed by the Round Table Conference and referred to his visit to Peshawar in April last.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

Referring to the Communal Award, His Excellency proceeded. Within the last month, His Majesty's Government have announced their decision regarding the representation of the various communities in the Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution. It was with great reluctance that they consented to make these decisions, for, they have repeatedly expressed their conviction that the only really satisfactory settlement of this problem would be the one devised and accepted by the communities themselves. But when the communities had completely failed to arrive at any agreement and the whole plan for a new constitution in India was in danger of being brought to a stop by the failure to reach conclusions, His Majesty's Government consented to give their award. That Award had been given with a sincere desire to hold the scales equal between the various communities. It is natural, that the communities whose refusal to abate their own demands had resulted in a deadlock, should not be fully satisfied regarding the Award of His Majesty's Government. But I would ask the Hon'ble Members to remember that there are only three possible courses to follow in this matter. The first is to accept the Award of His Majesty's Government, and on that basis to continue as rapidly as possible with the work of framing the new constitution. The second is, even at this late hour, to devise a settlement other than framed by His Majesty's Government to which the various communities concerned will give their willing assent. The third is to abandon all hope of constitutional advance. This third course is inconsistent with the aspirations and demands of many years, and the practical choice therefore, must lie between the first and the second.

THE NEXT STEP.

The completion of the specific enquiries, I have mentioned and the announcement of the Communal Award brought us to the conclusion of a definite stage and interest passed to the next steps to be taken in the task of completing the scheme of constitutional Reform.

In thinking over the problems of the new constitution, I have found it a help to divide them into three well defined groups. Those problems which impinge primarily on the relations between the two countries, Great Britain and India. In this group, there come such matters as reservations and safeguards.

Secondly, those problems affecting the relations of British India and the Indian States. In this group, I put Federal issues for instance, the composition of the Federal Legislature, the proportion of seats to be assigned to the States, and last but not the least Federal Finance.

My third group relates to the relations between the Centre and the Provinces. In British India during these months, my Government with the encouragement and support of the Secretary of State have been actively engaged in taking stock of the position under each of these three large groups of issues, scrutinising with care, the problems arising from this or that difficult complication, seeking and suggesting solutions for further consideration by the Lord Chancellor's Committee, which in Lord Sankey's personal charge has been engaged on similar work at Home. In the course of this work, we have probed deeply into questions of which past discussions have touched only the surface. But we have discovered nothing to shake our faith in the ideal we pursue.

TIME FOR DECISION.

Speaking on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I tell the Hon. Members frankly that, the conclusion we have reached is that all that is now required is goodwill and mutual confidence to carry us to the end of our journey, so that we may see rising before us the fruition of our hopes and labours. We have passed from the early stages when the field was prepared by the discussion of general principles. We have reached the time when practical decisions must be taken. Need I say that this is the stage when the ready help of all who wish well of our work is most to be desired. The Hon'ble Members may remember the discussion in the second Round Table Conference on the subject of what was described as reform by instalments, and the strength of feeling aroused in some quarters against any suggestion that a start should be made first with the Provinces, but at the same time, there have been some, including in their number many whose opinion merits respect, who have argued that Federation must take time and that Provincial Autonomy should be the stepping stone to the larger scheme. After the fullest consultation with my Government, the Secretary of State announced on June 27 that His Majesty's Government have decided to proceed by the way of a single Bill covering both the Federal, Centre and the Provinces. I feel sure that his decision in which my Government whole-heartedly concurred has been in accord with the great mass of political opinion in this country.

In this statement, the Secretary of State further announced the intuition of His Majesty's Government after they had formulated their specific recommendations for Indian Constitutional Reform, to set up a Joint Select Committee of Parliament to examine these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. He said that His Majesty's Government hoped in the interest of speed that no further formal discussions would be necessary in London before these proposals were formulated, but that they were prepared to arrange for such discussions, if the deliberations in India of the Consultative Committee proved less conclusive than was hoped. Since this announcement was made, it has become clear that it is not possible to look to the Consultative Committee for the contribution anticipated from it, and in consequence, in order to place His Majesty's Government in possession of the material, they will require for framing of their proposals, I am authorised to inform the Hon'ble Members that His Majesty's Government have decided that it will be necessary to hold further discussions in London, the possibility of which was indicated in the Secretary of State's statement.

LESS FORMAL BUT MORE EXPEDITIONS

His Majesty's Government propose, therefore, to invite a small body of representatives of the States and British India to meet them in London about the middle of November. They intend by this means to make an earnest attempt to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government upon the important questions that still remain to be decided. Whilst the status of the Indian Representatives will be the same as that of the Delegates at the Sessions of the Round Table Conference, the character of the discussion and the stage that has now been reached necessitate a less formal and more expeditious procedure than that adopted during the last two years. This result they are convinced will be best achieved by avoiding any public session and by working upon a fixed agenda. The object of the discussions will be to arrive at an agreement upon as large a number of points as possible. As already indicated by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, the Government will subsequently present for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee and of Parliament its specific recommendations, including the points which have been agreed to and will, of course, support them.

APPEAL THEN AND NOW

Let me before I conclude, say a word or two to the Hon'ble members of a rather more personal character to express at this critical juncture in the life of India the inmost feelings of one who has spent many happy years in this country and who can claim that he has honestly striven during those years for her progress and advance.

When I first landed on the shores of Bombay, nearly 20 years ago, to undertake the duties of the Governor of that Presidency, in the first speech that I made after my arrival there I appealed for the co-operation of all its citizens to help me in my work. Eighteen months ago, when arrived to take over the duties of the Viceroy of India, I made the same appeal to all the citizens of India. To-day I again make the same appeal with all the earnestness at my command, for it is surely evident to every thinking man that the success of the Constitutional Reforms cannot be assured merely by the actions of His Majesty's Government or the Government of India, real success can only be achieved as a result of the willing help and co-operation of the Princes and the people of India as a whole. Let us therefore put aside all personal distrust and suspicion, let us believe in each others sincerity of purpose, let us get rid of as far and as quickly as possible the bitterness of our communal differences and let us work together in the closest co-operation for the united purpose of securing a national spirit in India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4/9/32.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .08.9 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees 0.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 0.2 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 250 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 6.85 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 62.63 inches.

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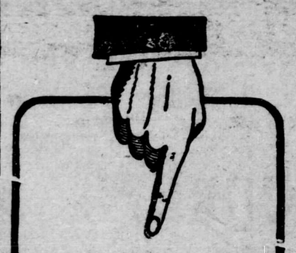

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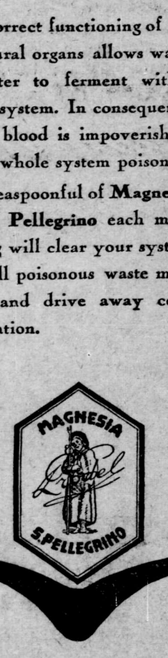

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ECONOMIC FETTERS FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 3.)

mitted free of duty in the U. K. are to be settled. We cannot estimate the figure of additional trade under the circumstances, but it is obvious that it cannot be large, particularly if the steel industry in this country expands.

COTTON

In the case of Indian Cotton, it has been said that arrangements will be made to see that increasing quantities of Indian cotton are used by Lancashire. Out of 67 m. £ of cotton imported by the U. K. in 1927, she took less than 2 m. £ from India or less than 3 p. c. She gets most of her cotton from Egypt and the U. S. A. In 1930, we exported 46 crores worth of cotton, of which 3 crores went to the U. K. Our chief buyers are Japan and China. If we look at the export of Indian raw cotton to the U. K. during the last few years, we find a distinct fall. In view of these facts, it is difficult to understand the remark in the Government communique that "there is already a definite trend towards a larger proportion of Lancashire's cotton requirements being drawn from India." If arrangements to bring about a larger export of Indian cotton to the U. K. are made, this will be on the assumption that superior varieties of cotton are grown in India. Experiments in this connection have so far not given material results. Besides, if finer varieties of cotton are grown, Indian mills will be the first buyers, because they have now to import large quantities of superior cotton from Uganda and Egypt. I do not think we can look forward to any gain from this suggestion.

SHRINKAGE IN TRADE.

So far as the shrinkage in trade in linseed, pig-iron and cotton by the non-acceptance of the agreement is concerned, I assume the same percentage as in other cases, namely a reduction of 25 p. c. Our total export of these three articles to the U. K. in 1930-31 was 462 lakhs.

Summarising, we find that:—

(1) We are likely to get an additional market for Indian products in the U. K. of the value of 1068 lakhs or about 11 crores by accepting the agreement, (2) we are likely to lose a market of about 5.5 crores in the U. K. by non-acceptance of the agreement (3) that in the former case, we shall divert same of our exports from other countries to the U. K.; (4) that in the latter case, we shall have to find additional market in other countries of 5.5 crores for the articles in question; (5) that out of a total export of 220 crores of merchandise, this amounts to about 2½ p. c. and that in view of our position in the export markets of the world, we should not find it difficult to make good this loss, by larger trade in other countries, and (6) that in either case, we are not likely to have a substantial addition or loss to the production of the country.

Comparing the advantages to each country, we find that whereas the U. K. is likely to get an additional market of 28 crores in India on a modest estimate, which will encourage her industry and production, India will get an additional market of about 11 crores in the U. K. which will be brought about mainly by a diversion of our trade from other countries to the U. K. and therefore is not likely to encourage our production in the same proportion. Besides, we shall have additional taxation.

A REAL NEED.

The question from the Indian point of view is whether we need special devices for the disposal of our goods. On the whole, we are in no such need; it is the requirement of other countries for our raw materials which determines the volume of our exports. In fact by restricting the imports of non-British goods, we may create ill-will among some of our best customers.

Some of the recent difficulties of our export trade are due to the fall of world prices, which is greater in the case of raw products compared with manufactured goods. The Ottawa agreement is not likely to remove this difficulty.

Our real need is to utilise these raw products more and more for our own industrial development. For example, we want to manufacture more cotton and steel goods and reduce the import of the same; we want to manufacture our hides and skins and oilseeds and export the finished goods, if there is not sufficient market for these at home. The Ottawa agreement presupposes that we shall continue to supply raw materials to the world, and not develop ourselves industrially.

So far as the threat of the loss of market for some of our goods in the U. K. by a duty of 10 p. c. is concerned, I have already shown the hollowness of the same. I have besides estimated the probable loss, if any, amounting to 5.5 crores, which we can easily make good in other directions.

But we have further to remember that a country interested in sending to us large quantities of imports cannot in her own interest lightly restrict our exports, which is the means of payment for our imports.

THE DETERMINING FACTOR.

The determining factor in the proposed agreement is obviously the need of the U. K. for a larger market in India. The industrial leadership of the U. K. has been challenged and her trade is meeting with increasing competition every where. The land of laissez faire has found herself in the position of seeking protection both at home and in the Empire against non-Empire goods. But if the U. K. wants certain economic advantages in India, let her offer equally advantageous terms to India if a real character, if the agreement is to be on a basis of reciprocity.

There is one more point of view from which the agreement may be considered. The trade relations of India with the U. K. are already large—larger than that of any other single country. The proposed agreement will make them still larger with the consequence that India will have to depend to an increasing extent on the U. K. for the disposal of her goods, and for the supply of her requirements.

The increased economic domination of this country by the U. K. which must follow may not be desirable from the political point of view. The economic domination of one country by another is often worse than political domination. In the onward march towards self-government of the people of this country such a situation is not likely to oil the wheels and even in the purely economic sphere of the development of Indian industries by protection or other forms of state assistance, we shall find difficulties.

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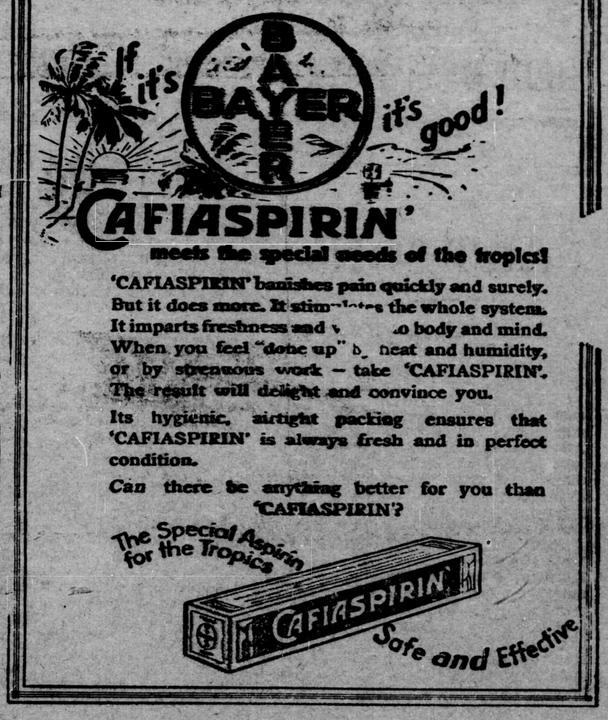
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PALMY DAYS
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COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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DEAD DANCER COMES BACK!

Her Spirit Tell Story Of Sweetheart's Crime

Cheiro, the famous seer writes in the "Sunday Despatch:"

Never shall I forget the dramatic circumstances in which Robert W. Macbeth, a Royal Academician and a great friend of Mine, lost his scepticism with regard to the supernatural.

We were often in each other's company in the years before the war.

Macbeth was a man of extraordinary culture and charm and would often discuss with me my professional work, always taking care to emphasise that he did not believe in anything of the supernatural or of occultism.

"Bosh!" was his terse summing up.

HIDDEN WIRES CONTENTIONS

One evening I was dining at his house with him and his wife. She had been reading a book on haunted houses, ghosts, and apparitions. I could not resist the temptation to add a few experiences of my own, having spent a good many hours investigating various "uncanny happenings" in old mansions throughout the country.

From this the talk turned naturally to spirit manifestations, warnings of impending death, and other subjects.

Finally, I related several instances that had come personally under my knowledge of those we call dead coming back and showing themselves to the living.

Macbeth waxed furious against such an idea, declaring that only "woman and fools" could believe such things possible.

He declared that at seances people were humbugged by conjurers, and that no manifestation could be produced outside of the medium's rooms, where there were, he contended, trap doors, hidden wires, and so forth.

CHALLENGE TAKEN UP

"If you could get one of your mediums" he said, turning to me, "who would produce anything right here in my studio, that would be something to go by. But it can't be done. I know it can't be done."

I thought of Miss Fanny Cooke, with her extraordinary power for causing materialisations" even in the light.

I had had such a long series of experiences of her mediumship that I felt justified in taking up the challenge. Her presence in any part of a house was often sufficient to produce the most astonishing phenomena.

It was difficult to know how to act with such a pronounced sceptic as Macbeth, for I realised that, if I sent for this medium and nothing happened, my friend would become, if possible a greater sceptic than ever.

"Would it satisfy you?" I said after a moment's reflection, "if I gave you the ntme and address of a medium whom you could send for yourself? This would avoid any appearance of collusion on my part.

"If this medium comes and gives you no satisfaction whatever—in fact, if nothing happens —you give her no fee.

"But if, on the contrary, even one spirit appears and proves to your satisfaction that it is the spirit of somebody you knew in life you will in such a case pay the medium double for coming so late at night. Is that a fair offer?"

In other Dords—no results no pay," Macbeth laughed. "Yes, that is quite fair. Give me the name and address."

I wrote both down. Macbeth went into the street, called a cab and sent for the medium.

Only a week previously General Sir Alfred Turner and I had been present in Sir William Crookes's house when not one but several spirits had materialised and walked about the room in full light.

The cab returned in half an hour with Miss Cooke, a fragile little woman, who looked alarmed for a moment, for I must admit Macbeth's face was not very friendly or encouraging.

"Miss Cooke," he said, "I don't want to be made a fool of I believe you mediums play all kinds of tricks on credulous people

"To come straight to the point, the test I propose is this: First, you go with my wife to her bedroom, leave everything you have there, put on her dressing gown, return here, where you must allow me to fasten you into a chair and seal the knots with my own seal.

"Lastly, I will place your feet in a tub half filled with plaster of Paris. When it sets, I shall be satisfied that you can't play any tricks.

DOUBLE FEE—OR NOTHING

"If, under such conditions, anything occure, I will be satisfied that I will give you double your fee. But if nothing happens, you will get nothing."

Miss Cooke did not answer for a moment. Then, very quietly, she said:

"You must realise that I can never guarantee to get any results—sometimes, no matter how I try, nothing whatever happens. Although your scepticism is against surrounding me with the right atmosphere, I will agree to your condition, but on account of your outlook on such a subject, whether anything happens or not, I refuse absolutely to take any money to-night."

In about 30 minutes all was ready. Miss Cooke was tied in an oak chair, the knots sealed by Macbeth's own seal, her feet set in plaster of Paris. We took our places in the far end of the studio close to a table lamp on the piano.

Macbeth locked the door, put the key in his pocket and sat down beside me.

For fully ten minutes we heard nothing but the medium breathing heavily, and she appeared to be in a deep trance.

Macbeth, wore a smile of satisfaction on his face, lay back in his chair smoking a cigarette.

Suddenly we all saw something floating in the air. The light from the lamp did not penetrate the far end of the studio which opened into the dinning-room—slowly the object floated in.

THE WOMAN FROM ALGIERS

Clearly and distinctly there appeared the form of a young woman. The head, face, and body as far as the waist became very clearly developed—there was no mistaking that the apparition was that of a young girl.

Moving forward, she came to within a few feet of Macbeth and then stood quietly looking at him.

"Monsieur," she said in broken English, "do you remember me?"

"No" he answered, "I do not."

"You will when I tell you my story. I have good reason to remember you. It is many years ago," she went on. "You came to Algiers. Do you remember the dancing Arab girl, Monsieur?"

Against his will, as it were Macbeth answered in a low voice: "Yes, I do remember."

KILLED BY HER LOVER

She continued:

"You remember making a picture of me. But jealous eyes were watching. My lover was waiting for me at the door. He heard me say I would come to your hotel the next day."

There was a pause.

"Ah, Monsieur, did you wonder why I did not come? Now you may know. I was killed by my lover because he said he loved me so much."

The apparition faded, the voice died away. Robert Macbeth wiped his forehead with his handkerchief and looked around him with a dazed expression.

"Th's beats me," he said at last. "I had clean forgotten that episode in Algiers, and it must be years ago. I saw an Arab dancing girl, and I thought what a wonderful picture she would make. I found she had been a model for other English artists and could speak a little of our language.

"I made a sketch of her during one of her dances and got her to promise she would come to my hotel the next day. When she didn't turn up I assumed she had found some other job. I did here some rumour of a dancing girl being killed in one of the bazaars, but such incidents are common in the native quarter.

"Now I know the truth. I have that sketch still in my possession."

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"I AM NOT A CHEAT"

Hon. Mrs. Bruce And Flight Certificate

"I am not a cheat," said the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce in mail week when commenting on a suggestion that the Royal Aero Club could not give her a certificate for the British air-endurance record, because she had not taken up in her flying boat the R.A.C.'s sealed barograph.

"Here are the facts," she said. "The barograph was left behind in the hanger at Cowes. We had been told to reduce our weight by 300lb., and a barograph weighed 13lb. We managed to get our weight down by 266lb., and it was obvious I should have taken the barograph had it been possible, but two gallons of petrol is far more valuable, as it was proved before the flight had been long in progress.

"Flying Officer J.B.W. Pugh, in his capacity as observer, was on his honour as a gentleman to state the truth. He had no financial interest in the flight, and his word must be taken. Then there was Flight Sergt. W.R. McCleery, who is still in the Air Force, to add his word to my own and Pugh's.

"If the Royal Aero Club or the British public do not wish to believe us, then they are welcome to their record. But in all fairness I must say that, as far as I have heard, there is no question of a certificate for the record being withheld from us."

Mrs. Bruce added that the flight had cost her £7,000, and that she had reckoned before the start that she and her colleagues stood a 40 per cent. chance of losing their lives. She said that to lessen the weight of the machine they threw out their lifebelt and parachute and did without an eiderdown.

Commander Perrin, secretary of the Royal Aero Club, said that no application had yet been made by Mrs. Bruce for a certificate that she remained in the air for 54 hours 13 minutes, flying the seaplane "City of Portsmouth." "If she asked for a certificate I dare say we should give her one. But there can be no question of a record. It is not a record of any kind," he said.

BULLS EVADE TAX

An interesting story of about 200 bulls having run away from the Municipal Terminal Tax post, Sarai Rohilla, in order to evade terminal tax, is reported from the Delhi Municipal Office.

It is stated that about 250 bulls were imported to Multani Dhanda, Delhi by railway train. They were detrained at Sarai Rohilla Railway station, and were on their way to Multani Dhanda, when they were detained by the municipal staff, for realising terminal tax, which has recently been imposed on cattle. While some of the importers paid tax for about 50 bullocks, the others refused to pay and made their bullocks run away.

The municipal authorities are enquiring from the railway authorities as to who were the owners of the cattle, who ran away without paying the tax.

THIS dread disease, from which thousands die every year, is carried only by mosquitoes! Kill these death-dealing assassins—and protect yourself! Spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Bullish Sentiment Remains Evident But Less Aggressive

OPERATORS AWAITING CROP DEVELOPMENTS AND BUREAU REPORT

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Saturday. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and declined on Southern hedge selling. Prices opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 23 to 25 points but kept on declining under Southern hedge selling. A decline of 24 points was recorded but during the last twelve minutes prices suddenly advanced and closed at a net rise of 16 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices improved 15 points at 8.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 8.69c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened a a rise of 17 to 19 points on general buying influenced by unfavourable weather in America. Reports of Bombay and Alexandria markets were strong. Prices remained steady on trade calling and offset by local selling. The market closed firm at a rise of 19 to 21 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 28 points at 6.85d.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 20 points with January 6.39 and March 6.26. Egyptian cotton prices ruled firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 19 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 54 to 48 points.

American markets will remain closed to-day and the next Government Bureau Report will be issued on Thursday the 8th inst.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

The advance to more than four cents above the season's low levels met with realising, liquidation and a little more Southern selling, the latter has not been heavy but is expected to increase as picking becomes more general. The tendency to even up long commitments was promoted by the approach of Labour day and the uncertainty regarding the next Government Bureau Report. Private advices continued to emphasise boll-weevil damage in the Eastern and Central belts, moreover there have been unfavourable reports from East Texas and Oklahoma and complaints of small bolls continue. Private crop reports so far indicate a decrease of 600,000 bales compared with the average of last month's private figures but about 300,000 bales above the last official indication. Bullish sentiment remains evident but it is less aggressive pending crop developments and the next Government Report.

POSSIBLY BIG CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Continued rains caused a further advance. Prior to the first Bureau Report our Liverpool friends were expecting an estimate around 11,500,000 Bales out their idea as shown above is now reduced to about 10,750,000 Bales Should this figure be confirmed by Government present prices appear reasonable. This would mean a total supply of 23-3/4 million Bales against 25½ million bales last season. Consumption figures for August will be anxiously awaited and should they indicate a big improvement then it may be that as forecased by our Liverpool friends we may possibly see a consumption of 16 million bales this season in which case we look for considerably higher prices later in the Season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.92 (opening) lowest 8.68 (11-48 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have recived the following cables:—

9-10 a.m.:—Continued rains in the Central and Western belt. Weather cooler. More rain is expected.

11-19 a.m.:—New York cables:—Market has good tone, a little hedge selling. Do not think any more liquidation to come except at better prices until Bureau.

12-59 p.m.:+General buying on unfavourable weather, liquidation well absorbed.

Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the

PALMY DAYS
WITH
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AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Bureau Will Reduce Crop Estimate

Garside cables from New York:—

GENERALLY BELIEVED BUREAU WILL REDUCE ESTIMATE DUE AUGUST DETERIORATION EXCEEDS NORMAL—DOMESTIC MILL ACTIVITY INCREASES RAPIDLY. MARGINS WIDER. LANCASHIRE DISORGANIZED BY STRIKE. CONTINENT SLIGHTLY BETTER. COMMODITIES PRICES HIGHER. BANKING SITUATION IMPROVES.

Eastern and Central belt and Arkansas.

5-52 p.m.:—Trade is buying Hedge selling.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Our idea bureau will be neighbourhood of 10,750,000 bales."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. General buying on continued rains and more optimistic American economic news British Bureau anticipated.

Mesrrs. Langley and Co. have received the following telegram from there Liverpool Agents:—

Bullish sentiment continues, prevalent bearish factors such as Lancashire strike situation ignored, however market acts well.

COTTON STRADDLES

—:o:—

Approximate Differences

New York, Liverpool:—Oct. 435; Jany. 416; March 412.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/May (257) Liverpool May (.09) Rs. 34½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/May (257), New York May (9.32) Rs. 41 at 3.47-3/4 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

—:o:—

Daily Weather

East:—Temperatures ranged from 74 to 102 degrees. Weather was mostly cloudy.

Rainfalls were:—Jacksonville 1/2 inch and Montgomery 9/10 inch.

Central:—Temperature ranged from 62 to 98 degrees. Weather was mostly cloudy.

Chief amounts of rainfalls were: Meridian 3 inches, Vicksburg 9/10 inch, New Orleans 4/5 inch, Memphis 4/5 inch and Oklahoma 3/5 inch.

West:—Temperatures ranged from 54 to 96 degrees. Weather was mostly clear.

Chief amounts of rainfalls were: 1-4/5 inches, San Antonio 2/5 inch an Corpus Christi 1/2 inch.

NoBusiness In Leading Markets

Bombay, Sept. 5.

All leading markets were officially open to-day but no business is reported in shares, Securities, Cotton, bullion and seeds.

Tuesday and Wednesday being Bank Holidays on account of 'Pateti", all markets will remain closed both days.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.	1932-33	1931-32.
F.F' Bales.		
Receipts to date 3-9-32	484000	298000
Receipts Yesterday 3-9-32	22000	.....
Exports to date 3-9-32	540000	286000
Stock at Ports 2-9-32	3327000	2742000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-9-32	1261000	723000
Stock at Liverpool 2-9-32	782000	881000
Visible Supply 2-9-32	6497000	4901000
Quantity in Sight 2-9-32	571000	455000
Quantity out of Sight 2-9-32	877000	767000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/6 1/16
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 3/32 November.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/16 Dec./Jany.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 Sept./December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 January/February.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383
Banks Selling T T 381
Banks Buying T T 379
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 664
Banks Buying D D 674
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 64 3/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 87
Banks Buying 60 Days 83
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 91 5/8
SHANG AI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 120 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 154 7/3
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 65
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 3/4 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/9 5/8 5th instant.
Japan/London 1/3 11/16 3rd instant
London/Paris 88.65 3rd instant
London/Belgium 25.05 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 17.95 3rd instant.
London/Italy 67.80 3rd instant.
London/Berlin 14.62 3rd instant
London/Holland 8.63 3rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.43 3rd instant.
London/New York 3.47 1/4 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-18-9 2nd instant £5-18-7 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/4 2nd instant; 18 7/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 2nd instant 18 9/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 2nd instant; 28 15/16 3rd instant.
London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 2nd instant; 3/4 per cent 3rd instant
London discoun. 6 mos 1 5/32 per cent 2nd instant; 1 5/32 per cent 3rd instant.
Imperial Bank Rote 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
3 Months 2 per cent.; 6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.	
September	193.90+4.00
December	201.30+6.70
March	206.70+7.70

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 188 per case of 84lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105. per ton.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.
Victoria, Benjanimo, Genoa.
Djambi, Oudenhane, Bremen.
Weissenfels, Schulte, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 5.
Steamer President Pierce for New York.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kassama for Liverpool.
Steamer Sirsa for Calcutta.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Djambi:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Djambi arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen with a general cargo.

S.S. Weissenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Weissenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi. with a general cargo.

PRISONER GETS FATAL BLOW

Scuffle In Borstal Jail

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

A scuffle between two long term Muslim prisoners in the Borstal jail ended in the one giving the other a fatal blow on the head with a log of wood.

The Superintendent of the Jail arrived immediately after the outrage and put the assassin in a cell pending a trial.—A. P.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

MEN OBJECT TO SHORT WORK

Bombay, Monday.

About 700 workers of the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mills, situated at Ghorapdev, were rendered idle to-day, as the mill was closed by the management, following the strike of 200 women workers of the winding department.

It appears that for nearly a year the mill has been working only for a fortnight in a month, but for the last two months the number of working days had been increased. The management has, however, once again decided to work a fewer number of days in a month.

The workers complain that they are badly affected by this short work and demand that the management should increase the number of working days. The management do not agree to this proposal and following the strike of two hundred women workers on Friday last put up a notice on Saturday that if the strikers did not resume work on Monday they would be discharged from service.

The workers held a meeting this morning in the vicinity of the mill, which was addressed by Mr. S. V. Parulekar, of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. The workers declared that they would not resume work until the management agreed to give them work for 26 days in a month.

Beawar Condemns Communal Award

AJMERE, Sept. 5.

A correspondent wires:—

A public meeting of the Hindus of Beawar was held in the Arya Samaj Hall on September 2, Mr. Jagannath Vakil presiding.

Speeches condemning the Communal Award were made by a number of persons. The Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee's resolution rejecting the award was unanimously adopted.

Delegates for the ensuing Delhi Session of the Hindu Mahasabha were also elected.—A.P.

SVADESHI

FROM 10 A.M.

Throughout the SWADESHI FESTIVAL

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SVADESHI

Emergency Councillors Jailed

GANDHI DAY PROCESSION SEQUEL

The weekend as usual has meant a good harvest for the city police.

Two members of the thirty-sixth Emergency Council were jailed on Monday for taking a Gandhi Day procession.

A number of others, who took part in the demonstration, were also netted in.

Copies of the "Congress Bulletin" were captured from a watched man, while an alleged congress cashier was (the police say) caught in the act of paying Congress Volunteers. An "active worker" has been arrested and remanded.

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I am serving my country," this was the only plea put forward by a member of the 36th Emergency Council, who was charged to-day for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order under the Ordinance restraining citizens from taking part in the civil disobedience movement before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The accused was arrested for leading the "Gandhi Day" procession yesterday and sentenced for that offence to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The magistrate found the accused guilty also under the second charge and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to three months' further jail. This sentence was to run concurrently with the sentence given on the first charge.

Another member of the Emergency Council was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment for failing to report himself to the police as directed by the Police Commissioner under the Special Powers Ordinance. The sentence to run concurrently with the sentence on the previous charge

BOYCOTT SLOGANS

How Procession Was Handled

Nineteen out of twenty persons arrested for taking out a procession last evening to celebrate the eighth Gandhi Day were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

They were charged under section 143 I.P.C. with disobeying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate banning processions.

A police officer stated that one of the accused became ill and had to be sent to hospital.

The first three accused were members of the 36th Bombay Emergency Council.

DRIVEN INTO LANE.

Mr. Hussain Ellias, police prosecutor, stated that on Sunday evening the accused took out a procession in defiance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order.

Sergeant Ravelin, of the Lamington Road police, stated that the accused came out of the Wadekar Building at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road. They then formed a procession and shouted slogans like "Boycott British Goods." The police surrounded the procession. "We had to push them into a line and take them along to the police station as they offered resistance," said the witness and added: "I had to catch one of the accused by the shirt and drag him."

TDI-COLOUR EXHIBITS.

A number of tri-colour flags were produced in court as exhibits.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and declined to put any questions to the police witnesses.

The magistrate sentenced fifteen accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and three to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Gunpat Sitaram, the remaining accused who appeared to be a juvenile, was ordered to be sent to the police surgeon for the ascertaining of his age.

SHOUTING IN COURT ROOM

During the trial of Congress workers in the Girgaum Court to-day, a man seated among the visitors in the room suddenly stood up and waved a tri-colour flag, shouting slogans like "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

Under orders of the magistrate the man was put under arrest

THE "BULLETIN"

Two persons who were arrested by the Maharbavdi police, in a building near C. P. Tank, which was described as the distributing centre of the "Congress Bulletin," were charged to-day before Mr. I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, with being in possession of unauthorised newssheets.

Deputy Inspector Raje of the Maharbavdi police, gave evidence and produced a number of copies of the "Congress Bulletin" found during the raid.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced each of them to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

PAYING CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Making payments to Congress volunteers was the charge against a Hindu, who was produced, this morning, in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The accused was arrested by the C.I.D. on Saturday at Kalbadevi in consequence of a close watch on him, which revealed that he was making payments to Congress volunteers. On a search of the person of the accused a note book containing names of Congress volunteers and account of moneys paid to them was found.

As the police wanted to make further inquiries they applied for a remand of the accused in custody till September 8.

The application was granted.

PROPAGANDA IN PACKETS

Accused Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seventeen packets of Congress propaganda literature were found on the person of a Hindu who was arrested on Saturday by the Princess Street Police at Kalbadevi.

The accused was charged this morning in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, under Section 18(1) Indian Press Emergency Act. The police applied for a remand of the accused in custody for a fortnight as further inquiries are yet to be made. The magistrate granted the application.

EVEREST EXPEDITION

Party Of Three Members

F. S. SMYTHE, ONE OF THEM?

LONDON, September 5.

The "Daily Mail" understands that members of the new Everest Expedition will probably number three, all of whom will be between the ages of 28 and 34. The name of F. S. Smythe, leader of the Mount Kamet expedition is mentioned unofficially. The Everest Committee already has sufficient funds to cover the cost of attempt.—Reuter's Special.

DISCIPLINE OF "DUFFERIN"

Burmese Leader's Tribute

BOMBAY, Sept 5.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji, Burmese Nationalist Leader, visited the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" on Sunday, and was greatly impressed by the management and discipline of the ship. He said,

"More of our youngmen should be trained to be good seamen that in due time they may become the foundation of our shipping. It is a pity that at present our boys do not seem to be attracted by the sea, but they should be if we desire to be a trading nation."—A. P.

Purshottam Tripathi Released

A correspondent wires:—

TRIMBAK, September 5.

Mr. Purshotam Tripathi, a prominent Karachi Leader was released from the Nasik Road Cement, and many more things, tral Prison, after serving the full term of imprisonment.

He proceeded to Bombay.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1932

Communal Award And Depressed Classes

"WE HAVE BEEN VERY BADLY HIT," SAYS MR. RAJAH

Our cause is just and righteous. There is no time to lose. We have been very badly hit by this communal award. We must join in common counsel against the common danger, to consult on measures to be taken to bring home to Great Britain and His Majesty's Government, that a very grave injustice has been done to our community and that must be rectified. United we stand divided we fall.

Thus Mr. M. C. Rajah, the leader of the community concludes a statement on the communal award.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., representative of the depressed classes in the Assembly, in a critical enamination of the communal award says:—

"I pointed out in my note to the Indian Central Committee Report the aim of the depressed classes.

That they should become an integral and an indisguishable and part of the Hindu society, and that they should secure a sufficiently large number of seats for the community in the legislatures of the country. Our interests in the councils will entirely depend upon the number of votes in our hands. If we are sufficiently strong, then we cannot only control the policy of the ministers, but also get on them into the cabinet.

With the above two objects in view, we have been demanding joint electorates with reserved seats on a population basis and with liberty to contest seats in the general electorates. This system of election would give us the largest number of seats and the Hindu Mahasabha, the only organised representative body of the Hindus in India, has accepted this. But what has happened?

The depressed classes delegates at the R. T. C. entered into an unauthorised and stultifying pact, called the Round Table Conference Minority Pact, with the Muslims, the Indian Christians, the Anglo-Indians and the Europeans. This pact was based on separate electorates for the communities mentioned above. This pact presented the number of seats for each of the communities and declared that the minority communities shall have not less than the proportion set forth in the pact. I then warned my people against this pact, as I know that it was a "dangerous and suicidal one, and that the depressed classes delegates have been blindly bartering away the rights of my community with the Muslim and European communities. I warned them also that at a time, when the future of the community was hanging in the balance, a false step would perpetuate in the new condition of things the subordinate, if not the servile position we had hitherto been occupying in the body politic of India.

DOOMED FOR EVER.

What has happened now? Look at the so-called communal award? The depressed classes are doomed for ever. They have been sacrificed at the altar of the R. T. C. minority pact. This mischievous minority pact had irretrievably damaged the interests of the depressed classes. I am not saying this with the least desire to hurt the feelings of anybody, far from it, but I feel, as I am interested in the protection and development and securing of our rights, it is my duty to make this as plain as I can, that our interest have been entirely spoiled by the depressed classes delegates at the R. T. C. entering into this unholy pact.

After quoting figures to demonstrate "the inexplicable injustice shown to my poor community, Mr. Raja says:—

In para 9 of the R. T. C. Minority Pact it is stated that the minority communities shal have nohing less han the proportion set forth in the pact.

On an examination we find that the Muslims have secured 477 seats out of the 486 they were to get and the Europeans have secured 61 seats out of the proposed 73, whereas the depressed classes have been given only 71 out of the proposed 237.

Is it justice, to deprive this unfortunate loyal people of their legitimate share?

In the Madras Presidency the population of the depressed classes is 15.4 per cent., and that of the Muslim 7.1 per cent., which is less than half of the depressed classes. And what do we get?—18 seats, whereas the Muslims have been given 31. The Madras Franchise Committee recommended 25 seats for depressed classes out of a council of 220 and the Madras cabinet improved upon that committee's recommendation and recommended only 18 seats for us out of a council of 210. The Madras Franchise Committee and the Madras Cabinet recommended only 21 seats for the Muslims, but His Majesty's Government Award gives 31 for the Muslims.

No depressed classes in the Punjab! This is a barefaced lie. Why are the Arya Samajists working in the Punjab? Why are the Christian missionaries working in the Punjab Why did the Franchise Committee of 1919 arrive at a total of 1.7 millions of depressed classes in the Punjab?

Why did the Census Commissioner of 1921 arrive at a total of 2.8 million of depressed classes in the Punjab? Why did the Reforms Enquiry Committee of 1924 arrive at a total of 2.8 million of depressed classes in the Punjab? Why did the Indian Central Committee of 1929 arrive at a total of 2.8 millions of depressed classes in the Punjab? Why did the Simon Commission of 1930 arrive at a total of 2.8 millions of depressed classes in the Punjab?

MINISTER'S ADMISSION.

Why did the Census Commissioner of 1931 arrive at a figure of 1.3 millions of depressed classes in the Punjab? Did not the Minister Mr. Manohar Lall, in his evidence before the Simon Commission say that the problem of depressed classes existed in the Punjab?

Did not Sir Fazli Husain in his evidence before the Simon Commission say that the problem of the depressed classes existed in the Punjab?

Did not the Punjab Government defeat the resolution of a Hindu member in the Punjab Legislative Council for throwing open all public wells to the depressed classes in the Punjab, by the weight of the Muslim members

Did not the Punjab Government in answer to the question of another Hindu member for recruiting members of the depressed classes into the police service refuse to enroll them unless there was evidence that the deepressed classes were treated on an equal footing by all sections of the community?

Did not the Inspector General of Police of the Punjab, say before the Simon Commission that the members of the depressed classes were not admitted in the police service in the Punjab?

On the face of these facts to say that there are no depressed classes in the Punjab and that that problem does not exist there, is not saying the truth and it is unjust to deprive them of their seats in the Punjab Council. What did the depressed class member of the Indian Franchise Committee do when he went to Punjab along with the Committee?

SIMON PROPOSALS

The Indian Central Committee, which had on it two members from the Punjab, thought it fit to assign six seats for the depressed classes of the Punjab out of 150 seats in the Punjab Council in joint electorates with reserved seats. And the Simon Commission estimating the depressed classes as 13½ per cent. of the total population of the Punjab, recommended seats to be reserved for them in the non-Mahomedan constituencies to the proportion of three-quarters of the depressed classes population to the total population of the electoral area of the province.

The Punjab Government themselves in their memorandum on the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, said that they believed that the interests of the depressed classes would be served by one nominated representative who might be chosen by the Governor from a panel submitted by associations which represent these classes.

REDEEMING FEATURE.

The only redeeming feature so far as the depressed classes are concerned, is that they are given the right to vote in the general constituencies in spite of the wholehearted disapproval of this method by the depressed classes members on the Indian Franchise Committee and on the Madras Provincial Franchise Committee.

THE FIGURES

According to Mr. Rajah's statement referred to above the depressed classes were to get the following number of seats in the respective provinces under the R. T. C. Minorities Pact:—

Madras	43
Bombay	28
Bengal	44
U. P.	45
Punjab	17
Behar & Orissa	24
C. P.	22
Assam	14
Total	237

Under the Communal Award they get seats as follows.—

Madras	19
Bengal	10
Bengal	20
U. P.	12
Punjab	0
Behar & Orissa	7
C. P.	10
Assam	4
Total	71

JUNKERS' PARADE IN BERLIN

Per-war Glories Recalled

BERLIN, September 4.

A remarkable outburst of the spirit of pre-war Germany was witnessed in Berlin on Friday night when a hundred thousand spectators gathered in a stadium for the opening of the thirteenth annual congress of the Steel Helmet League.

The crowd was wildly enthusiastic at the presence of Herr Von Papen and General Von Schleicher in company with the ex-Crown Prince and the Field-Marshal Von Mackensen, both of whom were wearing the uniforms of the famous Black Hussars, and the Steel Helmet leaders.

The old Imperial colours fluttered everywhere and the vast audience rose to its feet at the sound of the former Imperial National Anthem.

A "Goose Step" parade by the Steel Helmets, torch-light processions and a military tattoo ended the demonstration, which was hailed by many Germans as a 'glorious resurrection" of the spirit of Potsdam.

In the morning, the ex-Crown Prince together with the Commanders of the Stahl Helm League took a salute of 16,000 Steel Helmet troops.—Reuter.

Famous Military Historian Dead

LONDON, September 5.

The death is announced of Colonel Harold Carmichael Vylly, the celebrated military historian. —Reuter's Special.

TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Monday.

The office of the Indian Tariff Board will close in Bombay to-day, and will open in Calcutta on September 7. All letters to the Board should be addressed to the secretary of the board at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. A. P.

PATHANS' BOLD BID FOR FREEDOM

Sequel To Police Raid On Chowpatty Gambling Den

BOMBAY, Monday.

A bold bid for freedom was made by several Pathans when the Gamdevi police raided a Pathan gambling den in a tin shed in Morvi compound at Chowpaty yesterday afternoon.

A police party under Inspector Forster and Sub-Inspector Patankar armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes) surrounded the tin shed where Pathans were suspected to be carrying on gambling.

BID FOR FREEDOM.

When they realised that they were "trapped" the Pathans, who were inside the shed, knocked down the tin shed and made a daring bid for freedom.

POLICE CHASE

The police, however, gave a chase and arrested four Pathans. It is alleged, the police found a piece of black oil cloth, some dice (girdis) and Rs. 9 in cash left behind. The arrested Pathans were marched to Gamdevi police lock-up and charged under the Gambling Act.

HASUMATI CASE IN HIGH COURT

Another Appeal Admitted

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hasumati elopement case again came in the Bombay High Court to-day when Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee admitted the appeal of Dawood Maganbhai Narsi, a Khoja youth, who is the first accused in the case. He was sentenced by the trying court to 18 months' and Rs. 500 fine, but this was reduced in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Broach to six months' and Rs. 500 fine. Now he comes to the High Court in revision. On the objection of the Government Pleader, their lordships refused to grant bail.

Mr. H M Choksy, advocate appeared for the appellant.

"ACTIVE WORKER" ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A young Gujarati said to be an active Congress worker, was arrested on Sunday evening at Sandhurst Road. He was charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, this morning, in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

As further inquiries are yet to be made the police applied for a remand of the accused in custody till September 15. The application was granted.

MOONJE PROPHESIES

Back To Consuitative Committee

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who arrived by the s.s. "Victoria" to-day, has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

I need not repeat here the reason why I went to England this time. I have fully explained it in the statement that I issued on June 13, when I sailed from Bombay.

As for the fiasco of the Round Table Conference, for which the Government alone are responsible, I feel certain that when wisdom will dawn on Sir Samuel Hoare—and it will, I hope, soon 'awn—he will retrace his steps and come back to the old well established and universally accepted lines of the Round Table Conference.

METHOD OF AGREEMENT.

The resentment which the Indians feel will be appreciated in its proper and full significance and will, I am sure, eventually inspire him to decide not to belie the statements frequently made by him, that the Government intend "to confirm this definitely confidence", that is "of trying to advance by agreement and by confidence," that as "of trying to obtain a settlement of Indian constitutional questions by the method of conference and agreement."

I am sure the Government will have to revive and naintain the Working Committee of the Round Table Conference, known as the Consultative Committee, under one name or the other to work on behalf of the conference, till the end of the parliamentary procedure for giving effect to the intention of the Government, which, is as defined by Sir Samuel Hoare, "to try to find a solution of these (constitutional) questions, at as early a date as we can, with mutual goodwill."

When all preliminary work is thus finished, the conference should be assembled to review the work of the committee and give its final approval to the conclusions on which the constitution bill should be based. The Working Committee should continue to exist to watch, on behalf of the conference, how the conclusions of the conference are being implemented.

As for the communal problem, the announcement of the Prime Minister is not an award but the decision of the British Cabinet. It is definitely and overwhelmingly pro-Muslim. The Hindu minorities of the Punjab and Bengal have been sacrificed to placate the Muslim majorities. But the Government will have soon to learn that the administration of the country cannot be carried on peacefully and efficiently with the help of the Muslims alone and by antagonising the Hindu majority. Muslims also will soon come to realize that it does not pay to enter into a pact with the Britishers to spite their Hindu brethren.—A. P.

THEFT CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN MANAGER

Alleged Resistance Of Court Attachment

BOMBAY, Monday.

John Allen Wilson (35), a European, who was described on the charge-sheet as a managing director, appeared before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning, to answer a charge of theft in respect of a car No. X-1788, valued at Rs. 3,500.

BAILIFF'S COMPLAINT

The accused was arrested by by the Gamdevi police on July 22 on a complaint filed by Mr. I. Ben, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. He was let off on bail by the police.

The complainant alleged that the accused committed the theft of the car from his lawful possession as he had attached the same under a writ of attachment in pursuance of decree passed by the Court of the Small Causes in a suit filed by the bearer of the accused for wages. The accused was released on bail the same day.

Mr. Hussain Ellias, police prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari, advocate, defended the accused.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Gadkari applied for a short adjournment of the case.

Magistrate:—On what grounds?

Mr. Gadkari:—"I want time to study the proceedings of the civil case in the Small Causes Court. The car in question was attached by the bailiff of that court. It turned out subsequently that no summons had been served on my client, nor has any notice been served on him in respect of the decree. The court ordered a new trial and under that trial, instead of a decree for Rs. 130, a decree of only Rs. 30, was passed.

Magistrate:—Was the car attached by the bailiff

Mr. Gadkari:—My contention is that my client did not know that the car had beenn attached, nor did the bailiff make any demand for the money.

The police prosecutor, raising no objection, the case was adjourned to September 19.

IS PROTECTION TO TATAS DESERVED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 3.

The first non-official resolution to be discussed this session of the Assembly on 7th September will relate to Steel Industry. Mr. Amarnath Dutt wishes a critical inquiry to be undertaken into certain aspects of the working of the Tata Company. I have had talk with those who are well acquainted with working of this Company.

According to them the Tata authorities feel that this resolution is singularly ill-timed and ill-advised in view of the fact that up to now they have provided complete justification for the protection already granted by increased output, improved quality and reduced cost of production.

It is claimed by them that this year, inspit of unprecedented trade depression, they have maintained production, increased sales, effected economies to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs and in addition provided the Rs. 73 lakhs for depreciation laid down by the Tariff Board.

PACE OF INDIANISATION.

As regards charge of lack of Indianisation it is pointed out by them that the process of Indianisation has been carried on continuously and vigorously during the last eight years since protection has been granted. In September 1924 the Company had on its rolls 229 covenanted employees. To-day the number is 70 or a reduction of about 66 per cent. during eight years. This it is claimed as no mean effort in view of the difficulty of finding fully-trained Indian metallurgists in this country.

NOT ONLY IN INTERESTS OF BOMBAY.

The value of such Steel works to the country as a whole has to be kept in view. It is sometimes stated that the Bombay public mainly benefits. This is not so. In fact out of about 18,000 Indian monthly paid men working at Jamshedpur only about 600 are from Bombay.

The gain to labour may be gauged by the total wage-bill of Indian labour which comes to about Rs. 12-1|2 lakhs per month or 1-1|2 crores per year. The total number of weekly and monthly paid men including coltractors men, comes about 25,500.

The Company mainained its own Technical institute and had sent some 26 officers and students for further training to foreign countries. The amount spent in this connection has been over a lakh of rupees.

The question whether the Company has benefited out of protection is answered by the fact that up to now the accumulated arrears of dividends on the second preference shares alone, amounts to over Rs. 3-1|2 crores.

The share holders have invested their money to bring into existence one of the finest industries that the East possesses and it is only reasonable that they should expect to receive a fair return on their money.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES

POSTPONED TILL WEDNESDAY

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, September 5.

Poona Races for to-morrow have been postponed to Wednesday (Parsi New Year Day), owing to the race course being in soddan condition due to heavy downpour of rain.

ITALIAN JOCKEYS WITHOUT MOUNTS

—:o:—

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The two Italian jockeys, G. Dell Acqua and De Lisi Salvatore, who are in Poona this year, have had no patronage from owners so far. Both are anxious to make good and it is a pity that riders of their undoubted ability cannot get mounts.

Dell Acqua has been riding since 1912. First with Fred Watkins and subsequently with Frederick Testo, he has won several big races, among them the Grand Prix of the Italian Jockey Club, the Lombardi Grand Prix, the Rome Regina Ileana Grand Prix and the Athens St. Leger.

De Lisi Salvatore also has a very fine record, having won the Grand Prix of the Grand Criterion of the Italian colonies (Tripoli) and the Grand Prix of Athens City (value £1,000).

De Lisi has won over 300, races and is at home both over "the flat" and "the sticks".

An interpreter being now available, owners and trainers should have no difficulty if desirous of engaging the services of these capable horsemen.

ITALY BACKS GERMANY

ARMS EQUALITY DEMAND

—:o:—

ROME, September 4.

Much excitement has been caused over the news that the German Ambassador, Herr Von Schubert, interviewed Signor Mussolini concerning Germany's demand for equality of armaments Speculation is rife whether this heralds active Italian backing of Germany's claims.

The interview lasted only half an hour.

It is confidently believed that the Duce expressed Italy's sympathy with Germany's claims: this sympathy is said to have been strengthened by the disappointment over what the Italians regard as a rebuff suffered at Lausanne.—Reuter.

FRANCE FOLLOWS BRITAIN

—:o:—

Bill For Conversion Of Rentes

PARIS, Sept. 4.

The bill for the proposed conversion of the French "rentes," it is expected, will be submitted to the Parliament in about a fortnight's time and enacted on September 18, when the Bourse will be closed for the week end, thus forestalling large scale speculation. Details of the scheme are closely guarded, but it is expected that the new rate of interest will be 4½ per cent, entailing annual saving to the State of over 10 million sterling.—Reuter.

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